



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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OAU Southern Africa Committee Meets in Harare

Mubarak, Sassou-Nguesso Arrive

*MB2008191589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1458 GMT 20 Aug 89*

[Text] Harare Aug 20 SAPA—The chairman of the Organisation of African Unity, Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, and Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso arrived here this afternoon to attend tomorrow's meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee on southern Africa, reports ZIANA news agency.

The Egyptian and Congolese presidents were both met at Harare Airport by Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe.

First to arrive was President Nguesso, who after inspecting a guard of honour was greeted with traditional dances and choral music. He was accompanied by his minister of state for foreign affairs, Antoine Ndinga-Oba. President Mubarak arrived a few minutes later and also inspected a guard of honour before greeting members of the Egyptian community who live in Harare.

Angola's Dos Santos Arrives

*MB2108204389 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Text] Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos has already arrived in Harare. The Angolan head of state, who traveled today with Manuel Pinto da Costa, his Sao Tomean counterpart, was welcomed by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe.

The presidential delegation includes Foreign Affairs Minister Pedro de Castro van Dunem Loy, and Franca van Dunem and Dumilde Rangel, ministers of justice and trade, respectively. These members of the Angolan cabinet were already in Harare when President Jose Eduardo dos Santos arrived. Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, also traveled with the presidential delegation.

Mozambique's Chissano Arrives

*MB2008182689 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 20 Aug 89*

[Correspondent Orlanda Mendes' dispatch from Harare]

[Text] Joaquim Chissano, president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, is already here in Harare. He arrived at about 1700 [1500 GMT], accompanied by Foreign Minister Pascoal Mocumbi and Information Minister Teodato Hunguana.

Transportation and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza and cadres connected with the Southern African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] are already here preparing another SADCC summit.

President Joaquim Chissano was received in Harare by Zimbabwean head of state Robert Mugabe, officials from the government and the Zimbabwe African National Union, as well as by the diplomatic corps.

A number of African leaders are expected in Harare tomorrow to attend a number of summit meetings. They will examine the development of political initiatives that would end destabilization in southern Africa and lead the region to a new process of cooperation and development.

The OAU is expected to meet tomorrow. This meeting will be attended by the Frontline heads of state and heads of state from the four principal regions of the continent, as well as by representatives of the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa. This African mini-summit, to be chaired by Egyptian leader Hosni Mubarak, who is the current OAU chairman, is expected to examine and approve a declaration on southern Africa and South Africa. Frontline Chairman Kenneth Kaunda, Mozambican head of state Joaquim Chissano, and South-West African People's Organization President Sam Nujoma are expected to speak at the meeting, probably to brief the OAU ad hoc committee on the current stage of the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435 and the efforts toward peace in Mozambique.

It will be recalled that in Nairobi about 1 week ago, a delegation of Mozambican clergymen presented to the armed bandit ringleaders the Mozambican Government's principles for a possible dialogue.

What is more, Acting South African President Frederik de Klerk recently visited Maputo at his request, and President Chissano received South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha the day before yesterday [18 August]. According to Roelof Botha, the meeting centered on issues connected with cooperation and the cessation of violence in southern Africa.

Other high level meetings are expected to be held here in Harare this week. They include a meeting on the peace process in Angola, a meeting of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries, and an SADCC meeting. All these meetings will center on the crucial issues facing southern Africa.

Zambia's Kaunda Arrives

*MB2108073989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0734 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Text] Harare, Aug 21, SAPA—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia arrived in Harare today to attend the one-day summit of the Organisation of African Unity ad hoc committee of heads of state and government on southern Africa, ZIANA national news agency reports.

President Robert Mugabe, cabinet ministers, service chiefs and members of the diplomatic corps thronged the international airport apron to give President Kaunda, who is also chairman of the Frontline States, a red carpet welcome.

Soon after arrival, the Zambian head of state inspected a guard of honour mounted by the presidential guard battalion and later, arm in arm with Mr Mugabe, the two left the dais to be garlanded.

The two leaders later left in the same car to prepare for the summit scheduled for this morning. Zambian Foreign Minister Luke Mwananshiku is already in the country.

PAC's Mothopeng Arrives

*MB1908170589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1636 GMT 19 Aug 89*

[Text] Harare Aug 19 SAPA—The conflict which resulted in the resignation of President P.W. Botha had not come as a surprise to the Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] because when thieves quarrelled it was bound to be bitter, PAC President Zephania Mothopeng said today.

Speaking on his arrival at Harare airport for the Organisation of African Unity's ad hoc committee on southern Africa, Mr Mothopeng said the PAC would present "a firm position" to the committee.

The committee is to discuss strategy to deal with South Africa.

The PAC president, on his first visit to independent Zimbabwe, said the occasion was one of his greatest days "because Zimbabwe is a shining example to us who are still engaged in the struggle."

He arrived with his wife Urbania, and aide Benny Alexander, en route home from London where he has been receiving medical treatment since March.

Mugabe Hosts Welcome Dinner

*MB2008212289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2058 GMT 20 Aug 89*

[Text] Harare Aug 20 SAPA—Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe today called on the South African authorities to adopt a more positive attitude towards the role and responsibility of UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] and to comply with the United Nations plan for Namibian independence, ZIANA national news agency reports.

At a dinner to welcome heads of state of members of the Organisation of African Unity Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa, Mr Mugabe said the activities of the South African-appointed administrator-general in Namibia should be above-board to ensure free and fair elections.

"There have been numerous instances of harassment and intimidation of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] supporters and campaigners by Koevoet [police counterinsurgency unit] and SWA [South-West Africa] Police.

"Equally disturbing are reports of non-Namibians being encouraged and invited to register as voters in order to tilt the electoral scale against SWAPO".

He said although newly-appointed Acting South African President F.W. de Klerk talked about democracy being the answer to the dangerous situation in South Africa, he was equally emphatic in this rejection of a democratic process leading to majority rule.

If Mr de Klerk was committed to dismantling apartheid, Mr Mugabe said, he should have accepted the help of anti-apartheid campaigners who defied the segregation laws by riding on whites-only trains and going to whites-only beaches. The defiant campaigns were instead violently suppressed.

Also at the dinner, OAU Chairman Husni Mubarak of Egypt said the organisation was determined to confront South African manouvres to frustrate free and fair elections in Namibia.

He said tomorrow's meeting, which he will chair, would be devoted to discussing ways and means of intensifying efforts to resolve the situation in South Africa.

Committee Meets 21 Aug

*MB2108121089 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1050 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Report by Harare correspondent Orlanda Mendes]

[Text] The fourth meeting of the OAU ad hoc committee for southern Africa is being held behind closed doors under the chairmanship of Husni Mubarak, Egyptian president and current OAU chairman.

The participants are discussing a draft declaration on the South African issue, which will be presented by Frontline Chairman Kenneth Kaunda.

The document proposes a set of principles on which possible political agreement in South Africa must be based. Within this context, it has been said that conditions favor South Africa's serious commitment to eliminating apartheid and establishing dialogue with the majority of its people.

The aforesaid principles call for the establishment of a new constitutional order in South Africa and a relationship with other countries in the region that is based on respect for their sovereignty and territorial integrity. The draft declaration says acceptance of those principles is fundamental for the international community to welcome South Africa back into its fold.

Despite favoring negotiations to end the current situation in South Africa, the document finds it essential that the South African regime create a propitious climate for those negotiations. This includes the establishment of

minimum conditions, namely unconditionally releasing all political prisoners, lifting the state of emergency, and unbanning all antiapartheid organizations.

According to what I was able to learn, the draft declaration also includes some guidelines for a possible negotiated process and proposes an action program to be implemented by the OAU until the establishment of a united, democratic, and nonracial South African state. This session of the OAU ad hoc committee focuses almost exclusively on the South African issue.

Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe opened it with a speech, in which he generally followed the line of thinking of his speech at the state banquet last night.

In his speech, President Mugabe reviewed the current stage of implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435, marked by ploys and violence by the South African Administration in an attempt to jeopardize the electoral process. With regard to this issue, President Mugabe called on the UN special representative in Namibia to make every effort to ensure the UN plays its role in the territory.

Turning to the situation in southern Africa, Mugabe reiterated his belief that peace, development, and progress will not be possible without installing a democratic order in South Africa. As he had done last night, the Zimbabwean head of state accused the South African leadership of ambiguity about what it says and what it does. Nevertheless, Mugabe defended the search for a negotiated resolution to South Africa's internal problems. He said this was possible as long as the South African regime shows real interest in acting in conformity with aims and parameters which, Mugabe said, must be clearly defined.

The following officials also spoke during the opening session: the Mali foreign affairs minister, representing President Moussa Traore, who is present at the ad hoc committee meeting; and PAC President Zephania Mothopeng, who was recently released by the South African regime.

The Mali representative focused on the need for creating mechanisms that will ensure UN Security Council Resolution 435 for Namibia is fully and correctly implemented, saying the OAU must closely follow this process. To that end, it must make every effort and use every available means to neutralize South African ploys and grant total support to SWAPO. With regard to the South African issue, Mali called for strengthened unity among all antiapartheid forces and developed concrete support for all southern African countries.

In a clearly ideological and militant speech, PAC President Mothopeng drew attention to the dangers awaiting Namibia after independence and specific difficulties in the South African issue. He said South Africa was a

pocket of major international capitalism interests and added negotiations in South Africa can only occur if oppressors and oppressed are equal.

Mothopeng also called for strengthened support for the South African people's struggle against apartheid and exploitation.

This fourth session of the OAU ad hoc committee is being attended by the Zimbabwean, Mozambican, Zambian, Tanzanian, Malian, Congolese, and Nigerian heads of state; the Cape Verde prime minister; representatives from Algeria and Senegal; Alfred Nzo, of the African National Congress; PAC President Zephania Mothopeng; and SWAPO General Secretary Toivo ja Toivo.

It has not been possible to confirm the presence of Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and of Botswana Vice President Peter Mmusi, who were expected in Harare this morning.

As I said earlier, Husni Mubarak, Egyptian president and OAU chairman, is chairing the proceedings.

Mubarak Criticizes RSA, UN
MB2108115989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1156 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Harare, Aug 21, SAPA—Egyptian President and Organisation of African Unity (OAU) chairman, Mr Husni Mubarak, today alleged South Africa wanted to disrupt the Namibian peace process and called for increased vigilance by the international community, according to Zimbabwe's national news agency, ZIANA.

Addressing delegates to the fourth session of the OAU ad hoc committee on southern Africa, Mr Mubarak accused South Africa of trying to undermine Namibian independence by using delaying tactics.

"While we request the UN to exercise its full responsibility in implementing the will of the entire international community with regard to Namibia, we should closely observe the Namibian peace process and render all possible support to enable the people of Namibia to attain genuine independence."

Mr Mubarak said while there were signs of hope in the region, South Africa remained the "black spot" of the continent.

"The policies of the regime are doomed to fail because they are contrary to the winds of change blowing in all directions in the region."

The OAU, he said, welcomed current peace negotiations in Angola and Mozambique.

But there was need for increased pressure on South Africa to abandon its apartheid policies, release jailed ANC [African National Congress] leader Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners, and lift the ban on exiled and internal anti-apartheid forces.

Mr Mubarak described next month's elections in South Africa as "fraudulent" adding that they were aimed at entrenching apartheid.

The Egyptian leader said members states of the non-aligned movement, to meet next month in Yugoslavia, were eager to hear about the real situation in South Africa.

Mothopeng Opposes RSA Negotiations

*MB2108115289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1143 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Text] Harare Aug 21 SAPA—Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) President Zephania Mothopeng said today no negotiations should be held with the South African Government at the moment.

"The question of negotiations is out," he said at the opening of the fourth session of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ad hoc committee on southern Africa.

He said negotiations could be held only with the majority of South Africans on an equal footing and such a situation did not exist at the moment, a report by ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency, said.

"We still have an arrogant apartheid government which is determined to continue to exploit the oppressed and dispossessed people of Azania...the question of negotiations is out.

"The answer is straight and simple but painful. It means, therefore, we must first have the people of Azania to be on par with the oppressors so they can negotiate on equal ground. It means the position of the oppressor must be brought to the level or even lower the level of the people of Azania."

He said South Africans had to take the lead in exerting pressure on Pretoria to change its policies, adding that there was also need for the OAU to adopt a single strategy towards South Africa.

Mr Mothopeng said there was need for mandatory sanctions against South Africa and that the rich countries which could impose effective sanctions were reluctant because they were gaining from the exploitation of the majority of the people.

ANC Says Negotiations Possible

*MB2108114789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1140 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Text] Harare, Aug 21, SAPA—A 24-point document circulated at the fourth session of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) ad hoc committee on southern Africa says there is presently a situation in South Africa which can lead to the abolition of apartheid through negotiations.

The document, which was adopted by the leaders of the six Frontline States in Lusaka on August 10, sets out a programme of action that could be implemented towards building a democratic and non-racial South Africa, ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports.

The document was prepared by the African National Congress and, if adopted, could become a declaration of the ad hoc committee meeting.

"We would, therefore, encourage the people of South Africa, as part of their overall struggle, to get together to negotiate an end to the apartheid system and agree on all the measures that are needed to transform their country into a non-racial democracy.

"We support the position held by the majority of the people of South Africa that these objectives, and not the amendment or reform of the apartheid system, should be the aims of the negotiations," said the document.

It said, however, there was need to create a climate for negotiations.

"The apartheid regime has the urgent responsibility to respond positively to this universally acclaimed demand and thus create this climate."

Ethiopia

Talks With Rebels Set for 7 Sep in Atlanta

EA1808193689 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Excerpt] In accordance with the six-point peace initiative issued by the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] National Shengo, aimed at bringing peace to the northern part of Ethiopia, the first stage of talks with the Shabiyyah Group [Eritrean People's Liberation Front, EPLF] will start on 7 September 1989. According to a press statement issued to local and foreign journalists by the foreign minister, Berhanu Bayeh, in his office today, the Ethiopian Government is also ready to hold talks with the opposition group in Tigray, as well as with the Shabiyyah. This readiness has been communicated to the group.

Our reporter, Tekalign Bekele, who attended the press conference, has the details.

[Tekalign] Preparations have been under way for the past 2 months for the implementation of the new peace initiative issued by the PDRE National Shengo at its emergency session held on 5 June 1989. In his press statement today, Comrade Berhanu Bayeh said that implementation of the peace initiative is divided into four stages. He said the first stage has already been accomplished, and we are now on the eve of the second stage, the commencement of talks.

The first stage was to publicize the peace initiative to the Ethiopian people and the international community. The second stage will be the commencement of preliminary talks. The first round of talks will start on 7 September 1989 in Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States. These talks will be a forum for discussions on formalities. These formalities include the selection of observers, deciding on their role, choice of venue for the formal talks, and preparation of conditions for the talks.

The third stage will be negotiations on proposed solutions. The fourth stage, implementation of the agreements reached at earlier talks, should be the final stage.

It is to be recalled that the first stage began when Comrade President Mengistu Haile Mariam made a statement to local and foreign journalists on 6 June 1989 about the new peace initiative. Subsequently, the international community was briefed about the objective of the peace initiative. [passage omitted]

Foreign Minister on Talks

EA1908175189 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1730 GMT 18 Aug 89

["Text" of statement and news conference given by Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Committee Politburo and foreign minister, to unidentified local and foreign journalists "this afternoon" on the implementation of the new peace initiative]

[Text] [Begin Berhanu recording] It should be recalled that the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia National Shengo, at its first emergency session on 5 June

1989, issued a new six-point peace initiative aimed at peacefully solving the problem in the northern part of our country. Without prejudice to Ethiopia's unity and the preservation of our country's sovereignty, several attempts have been made in past years to create favorable conditions for solving the problem peacefully, so that the people can exploit the victories of our revolution to improve their lives and build their country. Nevertheless, the wished for results could not be attained for various reasons.

It is clear that there can be no development without peace. Moreover, the major objective of our revolution is to bring about peace and social development in our country. It is now 2 and 1/2 months since the new peace initiative was officially launched. Its aim is to solve the Eritrean problem through dialogue and to bring this firm willingness to concrete realization.

Basically, the implementation of the new peace initiative can be divided into four stages. The first stage is the introduction of the peace initiative to our people and the international community. The second stage will be the first round of talks on formalities. The third stage will be a forum for negotiations on proposed solutions, and the fourth stage will be implementation of agreements reached in stage three. This fourth stage can be called the final stage.

It is possible to say that the first stage began on 6 June when Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee, president of the PDRE, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, made a statement to local and foreign journalists following the adoption of the peace initiative. Soon after this, the people were briefed on the objectives of the peace initiative by the mass media in the country. Discussions and political forums were held at all levels. Extensive efforts have been made to introduce the peace initiative to the international community. Representatives of diplomatic missions and international organizations in Ethiopia attended the National Shengo when the resolution was adopted. Subsequently, they were kept well informed about the peace initiative.

High-level PDRE Government delegations have gone to various European, African, Latin American, and Asian countries and fully briefed governments, leaders of political parties, parliamentarians, prominent personalities, and members of friendship committees on the contents and objectives of the peace initiative. Ethiopians residing in different countries were also kept informed. When appropriate, statements were made to the press. Various publications, setting out the contents and objectives of the peace initiative, were also distributed. A better understanding of the PDRE Government's peace efforts and its firm willingness to solve the northern problem peacefully was the main result of all these practical activities. Various governments let us know in writing and by sending delegations that the decision was timely, necessary, and highly acceptable by any

standards. They confirmed their support for it. All those who have expressed their support for the peace initiative have unwaveringly confirmed that Ethiopia's unity should be preserved.

Various opposition groups have accepted the new peace initiative. Following on from earlier contacts and talks with some opposition groups in Eritrea, we have made several efforts in the past 2 months to prepare the ground for the first round of direct talks with the Eritrean People's Liberation Front on the new peace initiative.

We are on the eve of the second stage of activities, now that the first stage has been completed. The next stage will be to hold preliminary talks, which will include the choice of an observer, discussion of formalities and preparing the ground for negotiations on proposed solutions.

Many governments and prominent personalities have expressed readiness and willingness to support our peace efforts and to contribute to their success. I take this opportunity to warmly thank all those who have expressed their willingness to contribute to the success of our peace efforts. I do so on behalf of the PDRE Government and on my own behalf. I would like to state that the role of these willing parties will be decided by agreement with the other party.

Those who have expressed willingness to closely support the peace initiative's implementation include the former U.S. President, Mr Jimmy Carter. When Mr Carter came to our country last year to inspect the situation of refugees in our region, he expressed his willingness to contribute towards efforts to achieve regional peace. Later on when he again visited our country this year, he met Comrade President Mengistu and discussed the issue. After the peace initiative was officially announced, Mr Carter suggested that the first contact should be made at the Carter Center in Atlanta.

Inasmuch as Mr Carter told us that the EPLF had accepted his suggestion we replied indicating our acceptance. Accordingly we told Mr Carter we would go to the Carter Center in Atlanta, Georgia, on 7 September 1989 to discuss the choice of observer and other procedural matters. I have so far tried briefly to explain the efforts made and the results arrived at after the peace initiative was put forward. I am now ready to answer any question on this issue.

[Announcer] The preceding was a statement by Comrade Berhanu Bayeh, Politburo member of the WPE [Workers Party of Ethiopia] Central Committee and foreign minister. What follows are the replies he gave to questions put to him by foreign and local journalists.

[Question] It will be recalled that Mr Herman Cohen, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, recently made a 3-day visit to Ethiopia. What was the aim of the visit? A question raised by YEZAREYITU ETHIOPIA newspaper.

[Begin Berhanu recording] Although there had been long-term cooperation and friendship between the United States and Ethiopia, that relationship has remained cool for some time.

For our part, the basis of our foreign policy has been peaceful coexistence and the pursuit of good relations with all nations. On the basis of our principled foreign relations, we have always been ready and willing to cooperate closely with any country. Even now, we view our relations with the U.S. Administration from that standpoint. The aim of Mr Herman Cohen's visit was to discuss the gradual improvement of U.S.-Ethiopian relations. In the light of the talks held, we believe that the visit contributed toward improving relations. As for the U.S. Administration's attitude to the peace initiative, it is well known that the U.S. Administration has from very early times strongly supported Ethiopian unity. We now realize that the U.S. Administration supports the peace initiative proposed by the National Shengo. [end recording]

[Question] Comrade Minister, what will the role of the Soviet Government be in the peace process? Radio Voice of Ethiopia.

[Begin Berhanu recording] The USSR has been trying to bring about peace, resolution of conflicts, and cooperation between the peoples of our region, as well as internationally. The Soviet Government has officially expressed wholehearted support for the Ethiopian peace initiative. We therefore expect the Soviet Government to play a major part in mediating this peace process successfully. In this connection, it is hoped that other great powers and the international community will also contribute effectively towards the peace initiative. [end recording]

[Question] Will the peace initiative allow the International Committee of the Red Cross [ICRC] to visit political prisoners? THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

[Begin Berhanu recording] Various organizations at various times have been given permission to visit prisoners, and they have made the visits. Visiting prisoners by the ICRC is not related to the peace initiative at the present time. It is a matter to be considered independently. [end recording]

[Question] While our mass media, after the announcement of the peace initiative, have been engaging in constructive propaganda to help bring about peace, the opposition parties, on the other hand, have been engaging in negative agitation. What is your opinion on this? Ethiopian TV.

[Begin Berhanu recording] Yes, when the Ethiopian Government issued the peace initiative, it sincerely wished for peace. It did not issue the initiative just for the sake of doing so. Accordingly when peace is being talked about, responding with insults will cloud the atmosphere. We have, as far as possible, restrained ourselves from doing this. The opposition parties'

insults, criticism, and propaganda, which do not contribute positively to the peace effort are disappointing. But we leave this matter to the listeners to judge for themselves. [end recording]

[Question] How do you view the situation in Tigray? Ethiopian TV.

[Begin Berhanu recording] On the basis of the peace calls made by the first and second sessions of the PDRE National Shengo, we have been taking some steps to communicate with the opposition party in Tigray. In this regard, we have repeatedly exchanged messages directly. For our part and in the light of our desire to have peace in our country and region, we are ready to meet the Tigray People's Liberation Front and discuss procedural matters. We have made this known to them. [end recording]

[Question] Ever since the official announcement of the new peace initiative, we have hoped that it will bear fruit. What is the view of the opposition forces? ETHIOPIAN HERALD.

[Begin Berhanu recording] In the first place, this is not the first time the Ethiopian Government has taken an initiative peacefully to resolve the situation in the north, especially in Eritrea. As repeatedly stated, the revolutionary government of Ethiopia at the outset addressed calls to those in the Eritrean bush to return to peace and to construct the new Ethiopia. After that, 12 separate contacts and talks were engaged in. On all those occasions, the Ethiopian Government was as sincere as it is now in its desire to halt the bloodshed among brothers and achieve peace, realizing that conflict is an obstacle to national development. Perhaps, because the talks were held in secret, international opinion was unaware of the efforts of the Ethiopian people and government. Now that the present peace call is official, it has gained the support of the international community. It has also gained massive support locally.

The backing of the international community, governments, and of our people renders us, as stated, optimistic [preceding word in English]. But although we are optimistic, we do not underestimate the problem or claim that it can be solved rapidly. We, for our part, will work hard and sincerely to render this peace initiative successful. Although it has been stated that the opposition parties have accepted the peace initiative, the measure of their sincerity will be reflected in their practical actions. However, we believe that the international community's support for the peace initiative will pressure the opposition parties into holding genuine peace efforts. [end recording]

[Question] The Eritrean highlanders and lowlanders have repeatedly expressed their desire for peace. How does this desire fit in with the new peace initiative?

[Begin Berhanu recording] Eritrean highlanders and lowlanders generally support the peaceful resolution of the problem. Both sides have demanded that the problem

should be solved peacefully without compromising Ethiopian unity. The new peace initiative does not diverge from this demand. Inasmuch as a government must consider and analyze questions posed by its people, this government has accepted and dealt with such questions. The posing of such questions will help rather than hinder. [end recording]

[Question] Would you tell us about the extent of the losses of human life and property during the war since the revolution? THE NEW YORK TIMES correspondent.

[Begin Berhanu recording] I do not have the relevant figures, but I would like to say that the losses incurred by the two sides in terms of losses of human life and property during the past years have hurt us very much. Had the manpower lost in this war, the expenditure incurred, and the property destroyed over the past 15 years been applied to development, our country would not have been categorized as one of the poorest countries or the poorest country. Our country would have grown threefold or fourfold instead of being what it is. We regret this very much. I do not say this haphazardly, but on the basis of tangible [?data]. On the one hand, as already stated, more than half our national budget is spent on the war. On the other, since the inception of the revolution, we have striven to develop our country and people. We created an atmosphere conducive to national development, and this has been confirmed by the World Bank, other international loan and donor agencies, and by countries. The revolutionary government, and later the party, identified the country's development and raising the standard of living as their main objectives. The people are also determined to achieve these aims soon. However, it is sad that we have been unlucky enough not to have been able to accomplish what we set out to do. Our internal problems forced us to apply our manpower, morale, and resources to the war and, as a result, we now find ourselves in this predicament.

[Question] A question from REUTERS was: Will the question of a cease-fire be raised during the first contact to be made in Atlanta?

[Begin Berhanu recording] I mentioned earlier that the first contact will only concern procedural matters. For example, when we talk of procedural matters, we mean there will be discussions on who will be an observer or observers; where will the venue of the main talks be; and the like. If it proves necessary to go into detail, the question of what will the role of the observer be might be included in the first meeting. It will be recalled that in the sixth article of the peace initiative, the Ethiopian Government expressed readiness to take steps to promote the peace initiative. This might also be one of the issues to be discussed. [end recording]

[Question] Comrade Minister, for the benefit of people who follow the news, what is the difference between the word observer [preceding word in English] and the recently included word mediator [preceding word in English]?

[Begin Berhanu recording] We really need legal personnel to elaborate on this. Journalists might come up against some problems in this respect. At the peace talks there will an observer. There might also be a mediator. Although these words have basic legal meanings, the meanings can be limited or broadened. An observer in the limited sense can be anyone who attends a meeting, observes, and can give evidence. In its broadened sense the term can signify more than just listening and giving evidence. It can signify additional roles of persuading, advising, and arbitrating as determined by the two sides. The main role of an arbitrator is not only to listen but to persuade the two parties to agree when they differ on ideas and at times to forward or propose an acceptable idea. All this can be limited or broadened as determined by the two parties. If there is more than one observer, they might have different roles to perform—limited or expanded. [end recording]

[Question] (Are you) the one who will lead the Ethiopian delegation to the talks? REUTERS correspondent.

[Begin Berhanu recording] The leader of the Ethiopian delegation and details of the delegation will be promulgated officially later. [end recording]

EPLF Makes Statement

EA1908205489 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 1500 GMT 19 Aug 89

[Text] The Eritrean People's Liberation Front yesterday issued a statement on efforts to bring peace to the Eritrean people. The statement said that in spite of the fact that efforts made during the past 15 years to bring about peace had been abortive, the matter had now attracted the concern and concerted efforts on the part of the international community and many other quarters. The EPLF statement added that former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's efforts spread over more than a year to bring about a peaceful solution to the Ethiopian-Eritrean conflict had received support from many directions. Accordingly, a preliminary meeting between the Dergue regime and the EPLF would be held in Atlanta on 7 September 1989. In conclusion, the statement said the EPLF was grateful to former U.S. President Jimmy Carter and all those who contributed to the peace efforts, noting that the EPLF would attend without preconditions the direct preliminary talks to be held in Atlanta in the presence of a third party as observer.

TPLF Calls for Talks

EA2208103589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 0400 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] The Executive Committee of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front held an emergency meeting on 21 August 1989 at which it examined the Dergue's preparations to crush the member organizations of the People's Revolutionary Democratic Front. The Dergue's statement, in which it said that it is ready to hold talks with the Tigray People's Liberation Front,

was also considered. The Executive Committee of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front believes that [words indistinct] since it comes hard on the heels of the Dergue's continuation of its military campaign, on the one hand, and its statements about peace on the other. It believes that peace talks with the Dergue should be started immediately.

Listeners, we invite you to listen to a statement [word indistinct] Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front which we will present tomorrow, 23 August 1989.

TPLF Statement on Talks

EA2108135089 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 0406 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Statement by the TPLF on peace talks with the Dergue]

[Text] The TPLF organizational statement: The Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF], during its third organizational conference in March 1989, deeply assessed the Ethiopian situation and stressed the urgency of peace. On the basis of the assessment, it came out with a peace proposal and issued a call for peace. It stated that the cause for the lack of peace in Ethiopia was the lack of democracy. To create a democratic Ethiopia with popular unity, democratic rights should be respected, political organizations should be legally allowed to function, political prisoners should be released, the people should make their own choice through democratic means, and, to undertake this, a provisional government of national unity, comprising all political organizations, including the Workers' Party of Ethiopia, should be established.

This was the proposal of the TPLF at that time. To put this into practice, the TPLF expressed its readiness to talk with the Dergue about peace and issued a call for peace to the Dergue. This TPLF position on peace was announced on the radio and in newspapers. But the Dergue, turning a deaf ear to the call, refrained from giving a response for a long time. But the oppressed people and Army, which are sick and tired of the war, did not turn a deaf ear to the call, as the Dergue did. They supported the TPLF peace proposal.

The Army, which recognized that peace will never come from the Dergue, at last rebelled against the Dergue government. The coup attempt and mutiny in May reflected the desire and thirst of the people for peace, and more or less supported the peace proposals of the TPLF.

The Dergue government, instead of patiently considering the people's demands and resolving them democratically, carried out a shameful massacre. However, since the coup attempt clearly reflected how much the anti-peace stance of the Dergue was hated, an emergency Shengo meeting was called which is said to have come out with a new six-point peace initiative. The peace initiative was dictated by the awkward position in which the Dergue found itself. Hence it did not change its anti-peace and warmongering attitudes.

Nevertheless, it cannot be denied that the Shengo peace call had some positive aspects. [passage indistinct]

In the contact mentioned earlier, the TPLF responded, saying it was ready to meet and hold discussions with the Dergue on the stated date and at a more convenient place. However, unless the official statement, which says that the call does not include the TPLF, is officially rectified, a meaningful discussion cannot be held. We therefore indicated that the Dergue government has to make an official statement on this matter.

After 2 and 1/2 months had been lost in this manner, Berhanu Bayeh, who had issued a statement saying that the peace initiative did not include the TPLF, stated in his 18 August news conference that the Shengo peace call did include the TPLF, and that the Dergue was ready to hold talks with the TPLF. He has therefore rectified his previous position. The TPLF believes that this is a step in the right direction. However, we deem it necessary to ask why the Dergue wasted the golden last 2 and 1/2 months.

It is not without reason that the Dergue wasted the golden 2 and 1/2 months, saying the peace initiative does not include the TPLF. It is because it wanted to complete its preparation for a strong military campaign before the peace talks began. To understand this fact thoroughly, it is necessary to view its moves during the last months to carry out a military invasion in Tigray. It made its preparations for invasion in the northern Wello and Gonder fronts and around [word indistinct]. In the last months, it has been accumulating a big force in Gonder. It has moved the 10th Mechanized Division, the 5th, and the (?7th) Army Divisions to this area, and has been making a strong logistic [preceding word in English] preparation.

In addition, it has been training the 26th Army Division in Bahr Dar, which is now ready for invasion. In a similar way, in the area around Maichew and Woldia, it has positioned the 1st, 17th, and 27th Army Divisions. It should also be mentioned here that the 25th, 26th, and [number indistinct] Army Divisions are newly created in this area.

While making these preparations in the so-called front area, it has also been intensifying war preparations in other areas. In addition to exporting war material estimated at millions of birr, it has also recruited numerous [word indistinct]. It has been training the so-called 5th Mechanized Division at (?Kiluma) and Awash Arba. A force known as Special Commando, with over 20,000 men, has been trained by North Korean advisers at (?Belai) and Bedessa. In addition, it has been training a

force of more than 50,000 men at (?Mesno), (Bilaten Bir Sheleko), and other training centers. Much evidence has been found to prove that these preparation have been completed. The accumulation of power has intensified more than ever before.

The 102nd Airborne Division, which was until now in Eritrea, has been partially deployed in Wello. About 10,000 men of the Special Commando are soon to be deployed in this same area. Evidence has been obtained on the deployment of the other training forces to the front.

The basic reason why the Dergue has been creating obstacles to the commencement of peace talks, despite repeated calls by the TPLF, is to complete its invasion campaign before the talks can begin; and from the preceding evidence, we can confirm that the Dergue has more or less completed its war preparations.

The aim of the Dergue is to carry out an intensified military campaign before the talks begin, thereby weakening the TPLF and making us submit to it at the peace talks. It is apparent that the Dergue's effort to destroy the TPLF has always resulted in greater defeats for the Dergue itself. The present campaign will also achieve nothing more than defeat for the Dergue.

Although the TPLF is eager for peace and is making a great effort to achieve it, it does not intend to turn the other cheek when slapped. It will respond and repulse any aggression or provocation by the Dergue. Any attack by the Dergue will not be taken for granted by the TPLF, which has popular support. The TPLF believes that it has to repulse every offensive campaign by the Dergue, realizing that such an act does not contribute to peace. It also believes that peace is a very serious issue and should be achieved without any hesitation and without giving poor excuses.

On this basis, the TPLF states without hesitation its readiness to hold peace talks with the Dergue government. Today, as before, the peace talks should not be aborted for mischievous reasons. We say they should start immediately. The TPLF fears that the talks can be delayed while looking for observers, and therefore accepts as an observer, former American President, Mr Carter, who has expressed his readiness to be an observer at the talks and who has also been accepted by the Dergue government.

The TPLF firmly calls on the Dergue to respond quickly to this proposal by heeding the peace call.

[Signed] TPLF Central Committee, 19 August 1989.

SADF Patrol Fired on From Zimbabwe Border Area
MB2208090189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0900 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Pretoria, Aug 22, SAPA—A South African Defence Force (SADF) patrol came under rocket attack from the Zimbabwean side of the border near Messina last night, defence headquarters had confirmed in Pretoria. The patrol was operating in the vicinity of Plaasrivier, 21km north-west of Messina, investigating a suspected break in the border fence.

Two RPG-47 rockets and a number of AK-47 shots were fired at the patrol, a defence force spokesman said. A buffel vehicle was hit by rifle fire. No serious damage was caused and there were no casualties.

"The area is being swept for landmines and tracks," the spokesman said.

The incident had been reported to the Department of Foreign Affairs.

A foreign affairs spokesman said the South African mission in Harare had been instructed "to take the matter up with the Zimbabwean authorities."

Joint National Resistance Initiative Announced
MB1808140889 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 18-24 Aug 89 p 1, 2

[By Cassandra Moodley]

[Text] In an historic move this week rival extra-parliamentary organisations set aside their ideological differences and for the first time announced a joint national resistance initiative—an "all-in" conference for a democratic future.

This week's move is seen as crucial since similar attempts in the past have ended in failure.

At a press conference in Johannesburg representatives of the "mass democratic movement" (MDM), the black consciousness movement (BCM), the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) and church bodies shared a platform to announce the historic conference to be held on October 7.

The Conference for a Democratic Future is seen as significant—if it succeeds it will be the first time major liberation organisations from different ideological camps will have cooperated in a united front against the government.

The plan was jointly initiated two months ago by the three groupings on the convening committee—the churches, the MDM and the BCM.

The three have also asked other extra-parliamentary organisations, including the Cape Action League (CAL), the Unity Movement and the National Council of Trade Unions (NACTU), to participate. THE WEEKLY MAIL was unable to obtain comment from the CAL or Unity Movement. NACTU second assistant general secretary leadership, Mahlomola Skhosana told THE WEEKLY MAIL he could not comment on NACTU's position "because the issue is still being discussed by the structures within the organisation".

The idea of such a conference is not new. It was expressed by the United Democratic Front (UDF) two years ago and was debated at COSATU's special national congress last year.

Last year the BCM strongly rejected the holding of the proposed September conference, which was subsequently banned by the government.

Azanian People's Organisation president Nkosi Molala, speaking in his personal capacity, said: "Last year the method adopted by the UDF/COSATU alliance was to lay down the parameters for such a conference.

"This time the alliance has accepted the basic principle that joint action can only be achieved if all the different parties are given an equal opportunity to decide on the form and content of the conference."

However, one of the members of the convening committee and MDM representative Mohammed Valli, said: "We have stipulated our unifying principle and all organisations that subscribe to that principle are free to join."

The involvement of non-charterists in the planned conference is notable.

When the BCM was asked why it had decided to participate this conference after voicing strong objections to last year's banned anti-apartheid conference, Molala said: "Each organisation is participating on a mandate from its members and each organisation will retain its own independent hegemony in keeping with the principle of strategic alliance."

He added: "During the planning of this year's conference the criticisms expressed by the BCM and other leftwing organisations of last year's banned conference were noted. Negotiations proceeded on the basis that the conference would succeed only if all parties agreed on the essential principles governing who would participate, the agenda, the convenorship of the conference and agreement on action to be taken by participants."

Another convenor, Harun Patel, said the timing of the conference was linked to the heightened debates over a negotiated settlement, rather than the mass defiance campaign or the September elections. And Valli reiterated the conference was conceived long before the mass defiance campaign was launched.

Referring to the differing views of the various ideological groups about negotiations Valli said: "This is precisely why we are coming together—to look at our common positions on negotiations. It is a way of arriving at some kind of understanding on negotiations."

Said Molala: "We believe the only solution—as far as a negotiated settlement is concerned—is provided by the BCM. That is why it is ironic the latest African National Congress peace plan actually mimics the state position of the BCM over the last 10 years. A concrete example of this is the acceptance of the need for a constituent assembly."

A key issue to be addressed is the role of international governments in assisting South Africans to achieve their liberation, Patel said.

"It is crucial that the indigenous people decide the nature of the action as far as any international contribution is concerned," he added.

Valli agreed that the Commonwealth conference, which will be attended by heads of the Commonwealth states and where British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to announce "her peace plan" for South Africa, was one of the issues to be dealt with by the conference.

Other key issues to be addressed at the conference are united mass action and an acceptance of the minimum demands vis-a-vis negotiations, Molala said.

Democrat's Malan Affirms Mass Resistance Policy
MB1808185589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1850 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 18 SAPA—The Mass Democratic Movement (MDM) and those allied to it made out 60 per cent of the black population of South Africa, and future negotiations—if they were to be successful—had to take account of this, a co-leader of the Democratic Party [DP], Mr Wynand Malan, said tonight.

Speaking in Randburg, he said that not to do this was "highly irresponsible".

To attack the DP for its talks with the MDM was "equally irresponsible".

"The DP disagrees with the MDM on a number of issues, as it does with the NP [National Party]. In fact, it is on the way towards the future and what that future ought to look like...

"The DP's position on the MDM's defiance campaign is clear. It grants the MDM the right to protest against injustice in the country but insists that the protest be disciplined and peaceful—which it has been so far, as has been the response of the SAP [South Africa Police]."

Mr Malan said the MDM had been prohibited by the emergency regulations of the NP government to practise "any politics of any kind". He added that that was to invite protest and civil disobedience and made protest inevitable.

"The MDM, the NP's new devil, is nothing but the UDF [United Democratic Front] and COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]—the first has been around since 1983 and the other since well before that, and COSATU is a recognised, legal body whose members are continually bargaining with employers, and are major players in our everyday life right now.

"The MDM's protest so far has been non-violent and disciplined, as the DP has insisted that it should be, yet the NP continues to attempt to make cheap politics out of this."

He said it should be remembered that the protest in all its forms was part of the run-up to "real negotiations" and the NP was not making its own life easier by carrying on as it did.

The NP and its newspapers were painting the MDM as the "new devil", much as it had done previously with the ANC [African National Council] and as the ANC was doing with the NP.

"This is unacceptable and irresponsible. The NP represents 40 per cent of whites and as such will be a participant in future negotiations, as will the DP with its support base of 30 per cent and the MDM with its 60 per cent. To play devil just because there is an election on is cheap and dangerous politicking. Today's devil is tomorrow's participant in negotiation. The DP will continue to take all relevant political actors seriously and remain in discussion with them, despite the NP's hysteria."

Defiance Activists Prepare for Unbanning
MB1808192189 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL
in English 18-24 Aug 89 p 3

[By Audrey Brown, Gavin Evans, Gaye Davis]

[Text] In the 16th day since the start of the defiance campaign against apartheid laws, representatives of resistance organisations set out their plans for further dramatic, co-ordinated protest actions.

Prominent members of the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] yesterday announced a mass rally to be held on Sunday [20 August] at which all restricted organisations will "unrestrict themselves".

The rally in Johannesburg this weekend will be addressed by speakers from the United Democratic Front [UDF], the Congress of South African Trade Unions [COSATU], the South African Youth Congress [SAYCO].

A national "speak out" of restricted organisations will also be launched this weekend in the Western Cape. Several restricted MDM leaders will address the meeting, which will also serve as a celebration of the UDF's sixth birthday.

Other actions planned in the Transvaal during the next week are a "millin" by the Johannesburg Democratic Action Committee at the Rosebank Mall where UDF T-shirts and literature will be sold.

A mass rally in Johannesburg is planned by SAYCO, South African National Students' Congress, the Congress of South African Students and the National Union of South African Students. In a statement issued yesterday these organisations said: "We shall declare our organisation unbanned and legal."

Supporting T-shirts bearing the logo of the restricted UDF, Titus Mafolo of the MDM and Ephraim Nkwe of SAYCO said at yesterday's press conference: "We see this as the beginning of our organisations unbanning themselves. We have chosen a peaceful, non-violent path, and we will not deviate from it, even if we are met with violence."

Speaking on behalf of SAYCO Nkwe said: "As SAYCO we are part of the group which is unbanning themselves, to organise and mobilise our people openly and freely, without intervention on the part of the state."

A group of plain-clothes policemen filmed the conference and confiscated a tape from SOWETAN journalist Ismail Lagardien. They said they were investigating charges of furthering the aims of a banned organisation.

In a statement, the MDM calls "on all organisations precluded from organising freely within their own constituencies as a result of the unjust restrictions on their activities to exercise the mandate of our people to unrestrict themselves.

"From this day (Sunday), the sixth anniversary of the UDF, all restricted organisations will consider themselves to be free to operate and organise within their constituencies. This will be so even if the rally is stopped by the state.

"We believe we are fully justified in our organisations by our disciplined and direct action."

Yesterday, more than 100 Johannesburg residents and several foreign diplomats travelled to Soweto to visit former detainees who chose to defy their restrictions by meeting more people than their orders permitted.

Assistant general secretary of the Congress of South African Trade Unions Sydney Mufamadi said individuals would "declare themselves unrestricted" and would "deliberately violate their own restrictions and those of their organisations".

Addressing a Five Freedom Forum [FFF] public meeting on Tuesday [15 August] he said rallies would be held in Port Elizabeth, Ladysmith and Durban where COSATU would ask workers to participate in the campaign by defying the Labour Relations Amendment Act. The workers's summit next weekend, involving COSATU, the National Council of Trade Unions and unaffiliated unions, will spearhead this drive.

In Durban MDM supporters are to hone in on the city's remaining "whites only" beaches this weekend.

Church leaders throughout the country have been asked to hold services in support of the campaign, under the banner "Stand for the Truth".

National Medical and Dental Council [NAMDA] representative Dr Max Price said the campaign against hospital segregation was continuing.

Addressing the FFF meeting, Price said the campaign's objectives had been achieved but NAMDA was working towards "achieving a breakdown in the own affairs health system.

Last night the "All Schools for All People" campaign was launched at a public meeting in Johannesburg.

A campaign representative, Ian Moll, said a broad alliance of organisations was working with teachers, students and school management committees in order to build support for desegregating schools.

The drive will be focussed on white government schools threatened with closure because of falling numbers.

In Cape Town defiance campaign supporter, armed with picnic hampers, beach balls and frisbees, are expected to converge in their thousands tomorrow on one of the Cape's few remaining whites-only beaches.

People are expected to start arriving at the Strand.

Mzimkhulu Malunga reports that the Pretoria Council of Churches has launched its programme of defiance which starts next week with the defiance of racial restrictions on the use of public transport in the Pretoria area. They will also focus on the other public places, such as parks, toilets, restaurant and hotels.

Lunch hour pickets calling for an end to the death penalty, detention without trial, "unfair political trials" and labour injustices have also been planned. A peace rally has been planned for September 2.

Boycott Closes University of North Campus
*MB1808144489 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 18 Aug 89*

[Text] Our Pietersburg news staff reports this afternoon that the University of the North, Turfloop campus, has been closed down. This follows a week-long lecture boycott by students. All except handicapped students were ordered to leave campus immediately. A decision to continue lectures will be taken early next week.

COSATU Says Democratic Front's Valli Arrested
*MB1808142889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1427 GMT 18 Aug 89*

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 18 SAPA—The acting general-secretary of the restricted United Democratic Front was arrested less than an hour ago, apparently for his links with the Mass Democratic Movement's [MDM] defiance campaign, a COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions] spokesman told SAPA.

The union spokesman said Mr Mohammed Valli had been arrested at his office at Portland Place, Braamfontein, and he had heard that police were looking for other MDM activists as well.

Mr Valli is involved in the African Scholarship Program, which is run from his offices. He and fellow detainees Murphy Morobe and Vusi Khanyile escaped from the Johannesburg Hospital and holed up in the American consulate in down-town Johannesburg last September. After a protracted siege, the three men walked out without any restrictions placed on them.

A police spokesman said today that he could not confirm that Mr Valli had been arrested but he understood that the security police had wanted him for questioning.

Morobe on Valli Detention
*MB1808143389 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 18 Aug 89*

[Text] One of the leaders of the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM], Mohammed Valli, has been detained by police. The police picked him up at his Johannesburg office about an hour ago. Activist Murphy Morobe explains what is happening.

[Morobe] At the present, an arrest is going on in Mohammed Valli's office upstairs, and the police have informed him that they are detaining him under Section 3 of the emergency regulations, and presently they are going through the office, searching through the office, and they have searched by bag and took some stuff from the bag and, which, in fact, they are going to supply receipts for. Now there are lawyers presently with the BBC. I was having an interview with the BBC's [name indistinct]. And they have confiscated the tape from the BBC. They have confiscated the tape from the BBC and they said they are going to watch it because they are

investigating a charge. They are investigating the activities of the MDM, and they say they will use all the items they have confiscated as exhibits in a trial that they are investigating at the moment.

Government Bans 20 Aug Mass Democratic Rally
*MB1908161189 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1609 GMT 19 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 19 SAPA—A mass democratic movement rally planned for tomorrow and due to take place at the University of the Witwatersrand has been banned in a special GOVERNMENT GAZETTE. The gazette, published at 6 pm [1600 GMT] today, bans the rally in terms of the emergency regulations. The gathering is prohibited by SA Police Witwatersrand divisional commissioner Gerrit Erasmus. It was due to have been held at the Flower Hall, West Campus, Wits, at 11 am.

Police Disperse Beach Apartheid Protesters
*MB1908160589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1558 GMT 19 Aug 89*

[Text] Pretoria Aug 19 SAPA—Groups of up to 1,000 demonstrators were dispersed on four separate occasions in the western Cape this afternoon, police have confirmed. The demonstrations formed part of the mass democratic movement's campaign to defy apartheid laws. A spokesman for the police public relations division in Pretoria told SAPA a crowd of about 200 illegal gatherers and about 150 onlookers were dispersed by the police at the Strand.

Small pockets of illegal gatherers later regrouped in the vicinity of the Strand, and were also dispersed by the police, he said.

Later this afternoon, a crowd of about 500 people gathered illegally at Bloubergstrand. "It is believed that those who were dispersed at the Strand had joined those at Bloubergstrand", the spokesman said.

Police once again dispersed the illegal gatherers who then went to a nearby beach where their numbers swelled to over 1,000, many of whom appeared to be curious onlookers. Police dispersed the crowd.

The spokesman said the incident started at 2 pm [1200 GMT] and by 3.30 pm "the whole thing was over."

Black Sash Describes Police Violence
*MB1908164289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1642 GMT 19 Aug 89*

[Text] Cape Town Aug 19 SAPA—The picnic at Bloubergstrand became a violent, ugly show of force by the SA Police, the Black Sash said today. The organisation, which was part of the non-racial "Picnic on the Beach," said the picnickers were at the beach today to demonstrate that beaches should be open to all.

"But for the disciplined response of the picnickers the scene could have become indescribably ugly," the Black Sash said.

The Sash said hundreds of people were charged, some beaten, including women and children by "no more than 35 policemen and women, heavily armed with quirks, batons, guns and teargas guns and canisters." A helicopter also swooped low over the crowd and hovered overhead blowing sand into the gathering.

A spokesman for the organisation said the Black Sash watched with horror the over-reaction of the police who used "unnecessary violence to disperse families eating their picnic lunches on the beach."

Several people were taken to the Shawco mobile clinic with "open face and body wounds."

"After the brutal dispersal the crowd returned to their buses and moved onto Table View Beach where other buses had been halted. The crowd reassembled on the new beach and so did the police," the spokesman said.

The "angry police presence provoked the crowd" which if left to their own devices would have had their picnic and left. The reaction of the police seemed particularly inappropriate in the context of the crowd's discipline, the spokesman said. "Remarkable restraint was shown despite the provocation which came also from the residents—cat-calls, abuse and cheering of the police, and worse came from the surrounding flats and houses".

According to the Sash spokesman, the police seemed ready to charge for the third time at Table View (Blouberg) but Archbishop Desmond Tutu managed to defuse the "frightening tension by reminding picnickers of the peaceful nature of the gathering and that the defiance campaign was an instrument to bring about change in South Africa".

After singing Nkosi Sikelele iAfrika [God Bless Africa] the picnickers left the beaches.

Further on Police Actions at Beach

MB2008212389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2024 GMT 20 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 20, SAPA—Police and Army roadblocks in Strand and on the N2 10 km from Somerset West dissuaded the Mass Democratic Movement [MDM] from sending any of the 64 buses it had arranged to defy beach apartheid in Strand yesterday.

Instead, about, 20 buses were sent straight to Bloubergstrand, which also had Whites-only beaches. Police stopped all the other buses, some before and some after they picked up beach-protest participants, according to MDM spokesperson Miss Cheryl Carolus.

Police used sjamboks [whips] to disperse crowds on at least three occasions, once in the streets at Strand and twice on separate beaches at Bloubergstrand. A helicopter was also used to usher people off the beach at Strand.

Despite the roadblocks and the non-arrival of buses, by 1200 about 300 people had gathered along the seawall adjacent to the Strand pier, while police dog handlers walked on the beach. Some people moved on to the beach but surged back to the seawall when a police helicopter swooped in from the east and an amplified voice from it ordered people to leave the beach.

About 20 people sat down in a circle on the sand, refusing to leave. The helicopter shuttled in more dog handlers, then hovered over them just above head-height, blasting them with sand blown by the rotor downdraft.

At about 1320 Archbishop Desmond Tutu arrived and walked about 80 m on the beach to the pier. Soon afterwards, police arrested about 15 members of the press—including WTN and Visnews television crews; freelance photographers Gideon Mendel, Eric Miller and Fanie Jason; Associated Press photographer Adil Bradlow and Argus photographer Wille de Klerk.

At least seven members of the public—three of whom had cameras with them—were also briefly detained under emergency regulations. Police confiscated all the film they could find and released the detained people after about two hours.

The crowds in the street alongside Strand Beach were dispersed with sjamboks and dogs on leashes. Confrontations between police and would be picnickers took place at bus pick-up points in several Cape Town townships, according to Miss Cheryl Carolus. Stones were thrown, and sjamboks and tearsmoke were used.

Mr Peter Potwana, 20, of Mpetha Square in Nyanga, who had shotgun pellets in his face, neck and chest, was taken to Groote Schuur Hospital at about 1400 yesterday by Mrs Bulelwa Tinto, she said. A hospital spokesman said tonight that Mr Potwana was in a stable condition. Mr Azaria Robertson of Strand, who had been hit on the head with a teargas canister, was awake and in a stable condition tonight, another hospital spokesman said.

Miss Carolus, of the Restricttees' Support Group, said that on Friday 'mystery men' had cancelled all the buses, but that had been rectified.

A picnic began at Bloubergstrand shortly before 1400 according to Miss Ezette Karro of Loader Street, one of the picnickers. At about 1430 police with sjamboks arrived to disperse them. Miss Karro said she had picked up a small child and run up a dune embankment at the edge of the beach. When she felt a third stinging blow, she had dropped the child, and he slid down the dune. Later she found the boy had been hit as well.

She then ran into a nearby block of flats, where residents who apparently favoured whites-only beaches swore and spat her.

About 1500 people in 15 buses had reached another Blouberg Beach by 1520, Miss Karro and several others said, and the entire crowd there was estimated at 2000.

Police surrounded the people on the beach, and warned and dispersed them. Archbishop Desmond Tutu, who had earlier walked on the beaches at Strand, arrived in Bloubergstrand and addressed crowds on the road from the back of a bakkie [pickup truck].

Afterwards the protesters sang "Nkosi Sikeleli lafrica" [God Bless Africa] and went home.

Police Issue Warning on Unrest in Western Cape
MB2008213889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2053 GMT 20 Aug 89

[Text] Cape Town, Aug 20, SAPA—Police warned today that the "unsatisfactorily high" number of unrest incidents in the western Cape over the past weekend will lead to whatever action is necessary to curb them.

The warning came on the second day of police action against the MDM's [Mass Democratic Movement] defiance campaign, when more than 10 buses and several taxis on the N1 and N2 were prevented from getting to a meeting in St George's Cathedral arranged to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the banned UDF [United Democratic Front].

Organisers of the cathedral gathering obtained a late-afternoon Supreme Court interdict preventing police from stopping people attending, following reports of roadblocks near Paarl and Stellenbosch.

"The security forces are taking all precautions," said Law and Order Spokesman Brigadier Leon Mellet.

At least 88 incidents of stone-throwing in the western Cape were reported by police since Friday [18 August]—well up on figures for recent months. Nine stonings were recorded in unrest reports for the rest of South Africa over the same period.

The St George's Cathedral meeting was arranged after a rally to take place at the University of the Western Cape had been banned. About 1500 people at the cathedral heard MD spokesmen unilaterally declare the banned UDF and its affiliate organisations unbanned. Halfway through the two-hour afternoon meeting, a procession of about 100 people bearing banners of the banned groups marched out the front, moved to a hall at the back and returned, without any police intervention. The only visible police presence throughout was a single police car, two blocks away.

MDM Spokesman Mr Murphy Morobe said the "struggle for freedom" would be intensified. "The sword of non-violent struggle must be sharpened as we combat apartheid at every turn." To this end, banned organisations would declare themselves free. These included the UDF, the End Conscription Campaign, the Congress of South African Students, the Western Cape Civic Association and the Detainees Parents Support committee.

Archbishop Desmond Tutu told the crowd that Saturday's attempts to defy beach apartheid at the Strand and Bloubergstrand had been a "great victory."

"By its action, the government told the world: 'Dogs can walk on our beaches, but Blacks can't.'"

"I ask this question in all seriousness: Does the government think that Black people are really human, that they can feel pain, love, laugh, and are created in God's image? I don't think so."

Prof Jakes Gerwel, the rector of the University of the Western Cape, said the defiance campaign was "an opportunity to rise in a disciplined and non-violent manner and indicate to a minority government that it does not rule with the consent of the people." People had shown that they could take charge of their own lives.

Messages of support were read out from the ANC [African National Congress] and the British Anti-Apartheid Movement.

The ANC message said: "Our people have served notice that they are ready to assume power in a democratic South Africa.

"Your militancy and determination have not diminished."

Police Arrest 3 Activists, Television Crews
MB2008134889 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1346 GMT 20 Aug 89

[Text] Johannesburg Aug 20 SAPA—Armed police swooped on the University of the Witwatersrand campus today to enforce a ban on the Mass Democratic Movement's scheduled anti-apartheid rally. Police Spokesman Lt-Col Frans Malherbe said three activists were arrested after a group of about 120 people gathered illegally in a university hall. The three, who were not identified, were released after being questioned, he added. Col Malherbe said the group dispersed when the riot police began to close in on the meeting.

He also said three television crews were taken away to the Hillbrow police station, where they were released after questioning. They were arrested because "police anticipated action." At the police station they were "informed that we did not want them at the campus at that stage in terms of the emergency regulations." The police had since withdrawn from the campus, he added.

The rally was prohibited by the government yesterday.

Police Term Moves To Prevent Conflict 'Success'

*MB2108064089 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1900 GMT 20 Aug 89*

[Text] The spokesman for the Ministry of Law and Order, Brigadier Leon Mellett, says that the initiatives taken by the police in the past week to prevent unrest were a success.

He said that action by the police had been preventative and that situations of serious conflicts had been avoided.

Police say that they are concerned about the large increase in the number of unrest incidents. Brig Mellett said that the police would take firm action against organizations and people who break their restriction orders.

Ciskei Villagers Report Area Police Attack

*MB2108131989 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1100 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Text] It is reported that Ciskei police are taking action against residents of (Kielton). The incident was sparked by a church service yesterday. Four journalists were held by Ciskei police for several hours after the service. One of them was Louise Flanagan.

[Flanagan] Residents of (Nqonqweni) village at (Kielton) say Ciskei police started attacking them late yesterday after the church service. Three residents; association members have been arrested, and there is still a heavy police presence there now. Many people have fled into the surrounding bushes, and police are allegedly firing randomly into the bush. Police prevented children from going to school this morning, and the children are now trapped in the village.

(Nqonqweni) has been repeatedly attacked ever since it was unwillingly incorporated into Ciskei a year ago. Police previously warned they would turn the area into a bloodbath unless the village submitted to Ciskei rule.

Police Break Up Durban Defiance Meeting

*MB2108145689 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 21 AUG 89*

[Text] Police have dispersed a meeting on the Durban campus of Natal University. The meeting was connected to the defiance campaign.

[Carmel Rickard] Police have used water cannon and fired several rounds of tear gas to disperse students. They have also arrested six people, including peace activist Richard Steel, and (Mark Cressol), the son of the university's vice principal. There is still tension on the campus with many students standing around the ground. Police are just off the campus, clearly ready to move in again. In between orders to disperse by police, hundreds of students applauded speakers who declared the End Constriction Campaign

and the South African National Students' Congress unbanned. The meeting, planned to unban these organizations and the United Democratic Front, was declared illegal by the police this morning, but several attempts were made to continue with the meeting.

Further on 'Unbanning,' Police Actions

*MB2208071789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2242 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[Text] Durban Aug 21 [dateline as received]—Six students attending the 'unbanning' of two restricted organisations at the University of Natal in Durban were arrested today after police opened fire with teargas and used a water cannon when numerous orders to disperse were ignored.

Similar meetings were also held on the campuses of Pietermaritzburg and UDW [University of Durban-Westville] where two students were arrested for being part of an illegal gathering but were later released.

Members of the restricted End Conscription Campaign and South African National Students Congress [SANSCO] held a meeting at the students union to "take it upon themselves" to unban the organisations.

Brigadier Leon Mellet, spokesman for the minister of law and order, said the organisations were legally restricted in terms of the laws of the country. "Their restrictions have not been lifted and will be strictly enforced," he said.

"People who have been urged in an irresponsible way to break the restriction orders must realise who their real jailers are if they are imprisoned.

"A number of people have already appeared in court where they faced criminal charges in terms of the Criminal Procedures Act, and, in some cases, strict sentences have been imposed," he warned.

An order banning the meeting was delivered by security police to the university administration shortly before the meeting was due to take place.

The dean of law, Professor David Mcquoid-Mason, informed the meeting in the Students Union Hall of the order and warned them of the implications of defiance. He decided to hold a vote to determine if the meeting would continue, and it was decided to go on.

The group then left the building and moved to the lawns in front of Howard College, closely monitored by a large police presence, and declared themselves unbanned.

Police then acted and confiscated the public address system, amid jeers from the hundreds of students, most of whom appeared only to be spectators.

The police left after telling campus security they would have no hesitation in moving in without warning to clear the area forcefully should the students attempt to restart the meeting.

Prof McQuoid-Mason spoke to the crowd once again and said he could negotiate no longer, and it was now up to them. The students decided to continue with the meeting.

A representative of NUSAS [National Union of Students of South Africa], using a loud hailer, said the organisation demanded a right to practice democracy on campus by speaking through SANSCO. SANSCO then said they could no longer wait for those who had banned them to unban them and regarded themselves, from this moment on, as unbanned.

Suddenly a police helicopter appeared overhead and about 40 policemen, armed with shotguns and batons, arrived and gave the crowd five minutes to disperse. The atmosphere grew tense as only a few of the students left. As the five minutes ticked off, chanting from a small part of the crowd began.

Police slowly approached the singing group who scattered before them, but six people were arrested, one of them the son of Vice-Chancellor Prof Christopher Cresswell. Campus security once again asked the students to disperse before they were hurt, but police had to shoot water and four rounds of tear gas to get them moving.

The Students Representative Councils from both University of Natal campuses issued a statement last night strongly condemning the police action. The statement said that the two organisations would no longer fulfill their restriction orders and consider the failure of the police to disperse students as evidence that the state of emergency is no longer operative at the University of Natal. "We as students demand the right to organise peacefully against apartheid and will continue to build non-racialism on our campus until its strength overwhelms apartheid," the statement said.

Durban Police Arrest End-Conscription Protesters
MB2208073089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0654 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Durban, Aug 22, SAPA—Shotgun-wielding police today arrested nine people outside the Durban City Hall, where they were protesting against military conscription and tying yellow anti-war ribbons to lamp posts. The protest was part of the End Conscription Campaign's [ECC] re-launch after it declared itself "unbanned" yesterday. In terms of the government's emergency regulations, the ECC is still banned.

Seven people had begun attaching ECC stickers and yellow ribbons and distributing ECC literature when several vanloads of police arrived. More than 15 policemen armed with shotguns walked after the seven.

The seven were arrested in Smith Street. At that point, two cyclists rode past with placards on their back declaring "conscripts need a choice." Police vehicles roared off after them and they were also arrested. The ECC supporters tried to hand out their pamphlets while inside the police vehicle.

NEW NATION Carries ANC Constitutional Guidelines

MB1908104389 Johannesburg NEW NATION in English 18-24 Aug 89 pp 6, 7

["ANC's Constitutional Guidelines"]

[Text] The State

(a) South Africa shall be an independent, unitary, democratic and non-racial state.

(b) Sovereignty shall belong to the people as a whole and shall be exercised through one central legislature, executive, judiciary and administration. Provision shall be made for the delegation of the powers of the central authority to subordinate administrative units for purposes of more efficient administration and democratic participation.

(c) The institution of hereditary rulers and chiefs shall be transformed to serve the interests of the people as a whole in conformity with the democratic principles embodied in the constitution.

(d) All organs of government, including justice, security and armed forces, shall be representative of the people as a whole.

Franchise

(e) The people shall have the right to vote under a system of universal suffrage based on the principle of one person/one vote.

(f) Every voter shall have the right to stand for election and to be elected to all legislative bodies.

National identity

(g) It shall be state policy to promote the growth of a single national identity and loyalty binding on all South Africans. At the same time, the state shall recognise the linguistic and cultural diversity of the people and provide facilities for free linguistic and cultural development.

Bill of Rights

(h) The constitution shall include a Bill of Rights based on the Freedom Charter. Such a Bill of Rights shall guarantee the fundamental human rights of all citizens.

(i) The state and all social institutions shall be under a constitutional duty to eradicate race discrimination in all its forms.

(j) The state and all social institutions shall be under a constitutional duty to take active steps to eradicate speedily the economic and social inequalities produced by racial discrimination.

(k) The advocacy or practice of racism, fascism, nazism or the incitement of ethnic or regional exclusiveness or hatred shall be outlawed.

(i) Subject to clauses (i) and (k) above, the democratic state shall guarantee the basic rights and freedoms, such as freedom of association, thought, worship and the press.

(m) All parties which conform to the provisions of (i) to (k) above shall have the legal right to exist and to take part in the political life of the country.

Economy

(n) The state shall ensure the entire economy serves the interests and well-being of the entire population.

(o) The state shall have the right to determine the general context in which economic life takes place and define and limit the rights and obligations attaching to the ownership and use of productive capacity.

(p) The private sector of the economy shall be obliged to co-operate with the state in realising the objectives of the Freedom Charter in promoting social well-being.

(q) The economy shall be a mixed one, with a public sector, a private sector, a co-operative sector and a small scale family sector.

(r) Co-operative forms of economic enterprise, village industries and small-scale family activities shall be supported by the state.

(s) The state shall promote the acquisition of managerial, technical and scientific skills among all sections of the population, especially the blacks.

(t) Property for personal use and consumption shall be constitutionally protected.

Land

(u) The state shall devise and implement a land reform programme that will include and address the following issues: abolition of all racial restrictions on ownership and use of land; implementation of land reform in conformity with the principle of affirmative action, taking into account the status of victims of forced removals.

Workers

(v) A Charter protecting workers' trade union rights, especially the right to strike and collective bargaining, shall be incorporated into the constitution.

(w) Women shall have equal rights in all spheres of public and private life and the state shall take affirmative action to eliminate inequalities and discrimination between the sexes.

Family

(x) The family, parenthood and children's right shall be protected.

(y) South Africa shall be a nonaligned state committed to the principles of the Charter of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) and the Charter of the United Nations (UN) and to the achievement of national liberation, world peace and disarmament.

ANC's Nzo Discusses Armed Struggle, Dialogue

MB2208091589 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] The ANC [African National Congress] believes there is no contradiction between the search for conditions allowing for a negotiated resolution to the South African issue and its armed struggle within the country.

Speaking at a news conference in Harare last night, ANC General Secretary Alfred Nzo said negotiations will only be another front of the struggle for a free and democratic South Africa.

Our correspondent in Harare reports Alfred Nzo said the ANC does not see that the South African regime is any closer to or any more ready for dialogue than it was a few months ago.

With regard to the declaration adopted on South Africa yesterday, ANC General Secretary Alfred Nzo said the OAU should submit that document to the United Nations to be adopted as its own resolution. Nzo added the preparation of the document had included contacts with antiapartheid circles in South Africa, including veterans Nelson Mandela and Govan Mbeki.

ANC Seen 'Out of Touch' With Conciliation Mood

MB1808053089 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Station commentary]

[Text] African National Congress [ANC], in a statement in London, has confirmed its strategy of violence, and an ASSOCOM [Association of Chambers of Commerce] delegation that has had talks with the ANC in Lusaka has reported that it was unable to persuade the organization to abandon its policy of terrorism and violence.

In this, the leaders of the ANC, like the leaders of radical groups within South Africa, are out of touch with the prevailing climate of conciliation in the country.

In this climate of conciliation, there is wide agreement on the pressing need for political negotiation. There are those who argue in favor of negotiation with all groups, including a terrorist organization such as the African National Congress.

For its part, the government has long had a policy of not negotiating with parties that use terrorism, violence, and revolution as a political weapon. This stand of principle has been restated by the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

The government's attitude on this issue had not changed, Mr de Klerk said this week, and there would be no negotiation with the perpetrators of violence or terrorists. There would be no compromise where the security of South Africa was concerned.

The refusal of exiled leaders of the ANC to renounce violence and to join the internal process of negotiation and conciliation cannot be allowed to retard the process, nor can a situation be allowed to develop where the climate of conciliation is destroyed from within South Africa.

Attempts to derail the reform program are being made by a plethora of groups with fine-sounding names, but fine-sounding names such as the mass democratic movement and the Conference for a Democratic future cannot conceal the polarization of society and the other damage that their actions threaten to cause.

These and other groups are part of a radical movement that is intent on militant action designed to mobilize the masses in a strategy of confrontation.

This strategy can only lead to violence. Indeed, members of the radical grouping have themselves predicted that their actions could result in violence and even bloodshed.

Only the very naive, those who swallow unthinkingly the democratic titles and peaceful protestations of the radical groups, can believe that this strategy of confrontation will not cause a deterioration in the revolutionary climate in South Africa. It is a strategy that promotes friction and polarization under the cloak of democracy.

The strategy of confrontation is in direct conflict with the option of negotiation. There is abundant evidence, in the form of opinion polls and the pronouncements of recognized leaders of diverse political persuasion and population groups, that the mood in South Africa today is overwhelmingly one of peaceful settlement of political disputes through negotiation.

The building of the future South Africa cannot wait for the confrontationists, boycotters, and political breakers. They must be left behind as the train of progress gathers speed, or climb aboard if and when they are ready to abandon confrontation and help build the future.

DP's Worrall Makes Campaign Speech in Boksburg
MB2208064489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2322 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Boksburg Aug 21 SAPA—The National Party government lacked the necessary credibility to bring about the change that would restore South Africa's international standing and bring about internal peace and prosperity, the co-leader of the Democratic Party [DP] Dr Denis Worrall said today.

"If I believed the National Party [NP] could do it, I would still be an ambassador," he told a meeting of about 250 people in Boksburg.

The crowd included several blacks who attended the meeting in the Boksburg Town Hall, which had previously been reserved for the exclusive use of Whites.

Dr Worrall said the NP had failed in the past to get the negotiation process going because it had insisted on its own government institutions. He believed negotiation should be held on an independent basis under the supervision of the chief justice. Constitutional lawyers and political scientists should then work towards formulating a draft constitution which could form the basis for negotiation. This process could take years, in the same way as the national convention leading up to union in 1910 had taken years.

By trying to guarantee the rights of whites, the NP was making the same mistake which Mr Ian Smith had made in Rhodesia.

The DP believed that many of the values Whites claimed for themselves were shared by many other South Africans. "What is important is not the colour of people's skin but whether they regard the same traditions, principles and values as important."

Referring to the DP's decision to contest as many seats as possible, he said the DP's entry into contests in the eastern Transvaal was not merely "flagwaving."

"These are pioneering seats because this a party of the future. We are not an opposition party, but a government in the making."

He said the DP had been drawing crowds all over the country and he had recently had a crowd of 480 at a meeting in Bloemfontein. He said some National Party cabinet ministers had had crowds of less than fifty in some of the traditional areas of support.

De Klerk Stance on Negotiations, Group Identity
MB2208050789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2315 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Port Elizabeth Aug 21 SAPA—The acting state president and National Party [NP] leader Mr F.W. de Klerk tonight committed himself and his party to making a breakthrough with negotiations for a new South Africa.

"We will have to devise new strategies and ways and means to get negotiations going," he told a National Party public meeting at the Hellenic Hall in Port Elizabeth.

He said South Africa's economic woes would not be corrected until an internal solution was found and the hands of those reasonable heads of state who gave the country their support were strengthened.

South Africa needed an accord in which those who have not attained freedom would become proud South Africans, "as free as us".

He said his predecessor, former state president P.W. Botha, had with his call to "adapt or die" given recognition and acceptance that aspects of the national party's policy had not achieved the goals it set for itself.

"We had the guts to revise them" Mr de Klerk said. The 1986 federal congress of the party had accepted the principle of power sharing with all, even Blacks.

"We now ask for a mandate to move into the next phase in the development of a totally new dispensation for South Africa. One of intensive dialogue and a negotiated accord between all who seek peaceful solutions for South Africa."

I believe that one day we will look back at this time as the era of negotiation, a time when all leaders rose above setting of preconditions and themselves to be part of a great debate for a new South Africa.

"The issue in this election for White South Africans is who will represent them in this negotiations process, who will speak on their behalf."

The NP has prepared the ground under Mr P.W. Botha for a new dispensation, one which was just and equitable for all South African people.

The Conservative Party with its unyielding racism would lead to growing confrontation and isolation for South Africa. Partition could not work in a democratic reality of the country.

The Democratic Party [DP] and the NP both admitted the needs for change but the difference lay as to whom each party believed political power could be granted. The DP believed in one man one vote on a common voters role at all levels, while the NP believed in protecting group rights without domination.

"A new democratic dispensation with full political rights for all South Africans is not for us to work out alone and shove down the throats of others. The new South Africa must be the result of interaction, intensive dialogue, negotiation and an understanding amongst all the people in this country.

"I commit myself as leader (of the NP) that we must make a breakthrough with negotiation."

There had to be a realistic accommodation for the diversity of the country. Group protection was a necessity. It required only common sense and realism to acknowledge the need for the protection of minorities and group identity in South Africa. The NP wanted to extend the definition of group also to accommodate the principle of freedom of association.

Without wanting to perpetuate harmful discrimination, it nevertheless believed there should be a basic ground pattern for own residential areas and own state schools. But he wants to include a greater freedom of choice, Mr de Klerk said.

"We are going to pursue it actively through the free settlement areas, where people can develop their own culture, but we must allow those who wish to maintain their own community the right to do so.

"We believe that along these lines all sections of the community will have the opportunity to live out their community lives in an orderly and safe manner," Mr de Klerk said.

Gives Views on Economy

MB2208062989 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2340 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Text] Port Elizabeth Aug 21 SAPA—There was no painless quick fix solution for South Africa's economic problem, the acting state president and National Party leader Mr F.W. de Klerk said tonight.

Addressing a packed Hellenic Hall, he said that inflation remained the number one enemy but a new political dispensation was ultimately a precondition for economic success.

The 1990's was going to set great demands economically, with a massive development task to create a contented population without which peace and stability could not be maintained. To achieve this massive housing, education and training and urbanisation, especially of Blacks, would be required.

"City after city will have to be built," Mr de Klerk said.

"We still have too high a population growth, which makes job creation an impossible task."

In addition, South Africa faced its current debt standstill, which meant that no foreign capital was available and sanctions and the falling gold price as well as the weakened rand added their crippling effect.

The NP committed itself to:

- No short term popular decisions, because problems facing the country were too serious;
- Major restructuring of the economy in partnership with the private sector;
- Confirming, in spite of security demands, government spending to the limits set and continuing with the privatisation programme.

"But after we have done everything, we will still not cure all our economic problems, because we do not have a political dispensation that has the general support of all South Africans.

"International pressure will not slacken. Finding an accommodation on a new political dispensation is therefore essential," Mr de Klerk said.

"Our internal relationships offer a tremendous challenge and we must normalise the position.

"There is no quick fix or shortcut," he said.

South Africa was not given full credit by a misguided international community for what had been achieved and the gross interference in South Africa internal affairs shouted to heaven. "But we have many good friends who are working for a square deal. There are heads of state acting with responsibility and showing understanding.

"For the sake of our children, we must find ways and means to strengthen their hands. The best way to international success is internal success," Mr de Klerk said.

Reiterates NP Stand on P.W. Botha

MB2208063289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2342 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Port Elizabeth, Aug 21, SAPA—The National Party [NP] and all its leaders bore no bitterness or negative feelings towards its former leader and state president Mr P.W. Botha, the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk said tonight.

Replying to a question at a public meeting in the Hellenic Hall in Port Elizabeth, he said he was sorry that on the day Mr Botha resigned he found it necessary to make statements on his resignation which the opposition now use to the NP's detriment.

"We gave him the honour due to him at all times.

"In our hearts, there is a prayer for Mr P.W. Botha and his family," Mr de Klerk said.

Commentary Cites Blacks Advocating Negotiation

MB2208052789 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 22 Aug 89

[Commentary: "The Talks About Talks Option in Negotiations"]

[Text] A prime object of the present confrontationist activity is to sabotage the politics of negotiation. Such activity, as seen in the political demonstrations at the weekend, is set against the background of growing support for negotiations on a peaceful settlement of political disputes. The resultant conflict between confrontation politics and negotiation politics is increasingly becoming a subject of public debate.

Among those addressing this question has been the president of the South African Institute of Race Relations, the Reverend Dr Stanley Mogoba. He has appealed to South Africans not to jeopardize the climate for negotiation by engaging in tactics that nurture instability. Extremists, he says, cannot be allowed to disrupt the process of change. Earlier, in his capacity as the presiding bishop of the Methodist Church of Southern Africa, Dr Mogoba urged Methodists and all South Africans to demonstrate political maturity and to avoid any act that could cause instability and violence.

Chief Minister Mangosuthu Buthelezi of KwaZulu has also addressed this question. Speaking at Ulundi, he said that forces which did not work for peace would be crushed by history. He appealed for the negotiation of a proper constitutional dispensation that would include all South Africans. Also in Ulundi, the Inkatha Youth Brigade has resolved to support any meaningful steps towards political negotiations.

Dr Buthelezi has also issued a warning against the setting of impossible preconditions for negotiations. It is precisely the issue of preconditions that has been a major hurdle in getting the negotiation process properly off the ground. In this regard, an important advance has been proposed by the acting state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk.

In a television interview at the weekend, Mr de Klerk proposed that there be two phases in the program of negotiation and conciliation. The first phase would be a pre-negotiation phase in which participants could present problem areas that they saw as obstacles to negotiation. Once such obstacles and stumbling blocks had been removed, there could be a second phase centering on the actual negotiations on South Africa's future political and constitutional dispensation.

Mr de Klerk, in his television interview, also emphasized the importance of early action on the negotiation process. Time, he said, is of the essence. His vision is that of the next 5 years offering the opportunity for vital and decisive action: Of progress towards a political agreement that would provide for all South Africans to take part in the next general election in 5 years time.

The goal of full Black political participation is one shared by most South Africans. On just how this is to be achieved, there is a wide range of opinions and diverse political policies. It is on these policies that, in so far as the House of Assembly election in 2 weeks time is specifically concerned, the electorate must pass judgment. The mandate flowing from that judgment will be one of the documents on the table during the negotiation process that lies ahead. It is necessary that other communities similarly produce mandates so that a start can be made at the earliest possible time on the first stage—the talks about talks stage—of the program of negotiation and conciliation.

Taiwanese Family To Remain in Pretoria House
MB2108142489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1406 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Text] Pretoria Aug 21 SAPA—A Chinese family can stay on in the Waterkloof Ridge, Pretoria, home of a leading Conservative Party [CP] figure.

This follows a morning of drama with discussions between the Lee family, a Pretoria property agency, and the CP's chief whip and owner of the house, Mr Frank le Roux.

Mr "Mountain" Lee and his family emigrated from Taiwan a month ago. They leased a house in Aquila Street and had started to unpack when Mr Peter Kauffman, director of Pretoria Property Administration, asked them to leave.

Mr Kauffman, acting under Mr le Roux's instructions, said Mr le Roux had received complaints about their living in a white suburb.

The Lee family were today locked in lengthy discussions with Mr Kauffman. Mr Lee declined to comment afterwards but Mr Kauffman said the matter had been sorted out.

"The Lees have a valid 12-month contract and they have every legal right to live in the house," he said. Pretoria businessmen, angered by the "racial slur" involving the couple, have rallied in support of the family and offered to buy the house for them.

Dr Louis Raubenheimer—who led parents' actions against the banning of a black athlete from a sports meeting at the Hoerskool Menlo Park—confirmed today he drummed up the support of businessmen who are determined to see the Lee couple stay.

A spokesman for the Taiwanese embassy, Mr Y.G. Lin, said the Lees were angry about what had happened.

"Mr Lee is a good businessman from Taiwan who has, with his family, come to invest here. They rented a home in Pretoria to serve as a base and did not expect this unhappy incidents," Mr Lin said.

NP's Pik Botha, CP's Jacobs Debate Namibia
MB2108212089 Johannesburg Television Service
in Afrikaans 1830 GMT 21 Aug 89

[Studio debate between Foreign Minister Pik Botha and CP representative Fanie Jacobs; moderated by Andre Le Roux; on the "Network" program; place and date not specified--video recorded]

[Text] [Le Roux] Good evening. Tonight's debate is on the Conservative Party's [CP] accusation that the government has sold out the whites of South-West Africa by accepting Resolution 435 and by signing an agreement on its implementation. To debate the question are Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha and CP spokesman on South-West Africa/Namibia Dr Fanie Jacobs. Dr Jacobs, you may begin.

[Jacobs] I am privileged to debate with the minister. I thought we were going to get a new minister of foreign affairs last week, but now you are showing us that power-sharing does not work in the National Party's [NP] inner circle, and you have even kicked out the state president. As far as the CP is concerned, on the South-West Africa issue the CP sees two possibilities regarding the election: either a black majority government or a SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization]-oriented communist government will come to power. In your speech on "Monitor" [South African Broadcasting Corporation program in the Afrikaans service] on 15 December 1988 you said you will rejoice and be happy, according to your words, if the process in South-West Africa is also implemented in South Africa. Against this background of rejoicing, of being happy if that process is also implemented in South Africa, I want to ask you: Why will you be happy? Will you be happy to see a black majority government in South Africa or to see a communist-oriented SWAPO, or rather ANC [African National Congress], government in South Africa?

[Le Roux] Mr Botha?

[Jacobs] Can you give me an indication?

[Botha] With the greatest pleasure. But, tell me, first—very recently my friend Thomas Langley sat there and he categorically said during that day's debate that he was pleased with what I had achieved in South-West Africa and in Africa. Do you disagree with him, or do you dispute what he said?

[Jacobs] Mr Botha, naturally you are now asking a counter question, but I have asked you a question and I think it is fair that you answer that question. As far as Mr Langley is concerned, I think you are quoting him out of context. I say once more that it is a fair question. You have said you will rejoice, you will be happy, if the same process as that in South-West Africa is implemented in South Africa.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha?

[Botha] With pleasure. I would like to answer, but first I want to say very clearly that Mr Jacobs differs completely with Mr Langley and the SABC can solve this problem very easily. I am sure the tape is available, and if it cannot be produced now I ask you to produce it later and show the public whether I have quoted Mr Langley out of context.

As far as the question is concerned, what you have just said is untrue. I have never said, privately or publicly, that the process followed in South-West Africa should be implemented in South Africa. This fact is known throughout South Africa, the United Nations, the world—that I said that these are two different countries and what has happened in South-West Africa cannot be applied to South Africa. I told you in Parliament to keep your nose out of South-West politics; it is another country with another system and a different kind of politics. It surprises me—you know your facts are off the mark, just as your facts were the other day when you accused the state president of using police transportation to hunt game in the Orange Free State. You must improve on your facts, Mr Jacobs.

[Le Roux] Gentlemen, I want to remind you the debate is on South-West Africa.

[Jacobs] You will allow me to briefly answer that. While you are talking about the state president's game hunting, I would like to tell you that the CP does not begrudge any minister or the state president who wants to take part in private game hunting. But what we object to is that taxpayers' money was spent. The public is asked to save but cabinet ministers do not heed that call. Let me tell you that I am also very willing to debate with you times when Dakotas were used, about R1,200 an hour of taxpayers money, but let us leave it there. Let us say our facts regarding that were correct.

[Le Roux] Mr Jacobs, may I just ask how....

[Jacobs, interrupting] You are accusing me of not being able to prove what you said about the process in South-West Africa being implemented in South Africa. I have with me here a transcript of a "Monitor" report on 15 December 1988, which I can make available to you, in which you emphatically said you will rejoice if the Brazzaville protocol is also applied to South Africa, and the Brazzaville protocol covers South-West African independence. You are sidestepping the question, Mr Botha, because you do not have an answer. With respect, I say that....

[Le Roux] Mr Botha?

[Botha] You see, if people can only just certify their facts first. I personally signed the Brazzaville protocol, Mr Jacobs. It contains general principles for all of the southern African region, among others, and the most important is that differences should be solved peacefully. You see, I am thankful for the opportunity. You see, now

the truth comes out. Now I am getting a chance to correct what they are probably telling voters behind curtains. The Brazzaville protocol concerns all of southern Africa, you know that. You say you have it before you. Read the whole passage so that the voters can clearly see. I made a plea for peaceful negotiation, peaceful settlement of differences for all of southern Africa. We condemn ANC bombings. Don't you?

[Jacobs] I have studied the documents relating to the Brazzaville protocol, and the voters can judge for themselves from this "Monitor" broadcast publication of 5 December 1988, in which you said very clearly that you would rejoice if such a protocol could be applied to any place in South Africa. You named places like Naboomspruit and Cape Town and others. Surely you cannot deny it now, and even if you wished to do so, I say to you your denial has no basis....

[Botha, interrupting] Doctor, read the protocol to us.

[Jacobs] I will conduct the debate in the manner I wish, and not in the way you wish to prescribe to me. You keep interrupting me. I ask you, please do not interrupt me, as I do not do so to you. I say it is clear from this publication that you want to apply the Brazzaville protocol in South Africa. The protocol, Minister, deals with the implementation of Resolution 435 in South-West Africa, and I ask you what is it in the Brazzaville protocol that you wish to implement in South Africa? You keep avoiding the question. You cannot answer, because you have no answer.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha?

[Botha] He is using this tactic of his, of trying to steal time and then to pretend he has been disadvantaged. You know you are misinterpreting the thing, doctor. I did not say what you claim I said. I signed the Brazzaville protocol. I know what it contains. You are not prepared to read it out to us, because you will lose your argument. You have told me not to interrupt you, so please, doctor, sit still for a moment. You are not standing in front of a class now. What matters in South-West Africa is the fact that the territory never belonged to us. Everyone knows that, and you ought to know it, too.

Second, we won a massive victory. We not only saw to it that we continue to manage the territory until independence—and what a giant, dramatic victory that was. In 1976 the world was demanding that we leave the territory, and hand it over; we did not. Our administrator general is in control of the territory until independence. South-West African police are in place, and when SWAPO crossed the border on 1 April, we were ready with the structures which we had negotiated, and were able to effectively stop that infiltration.

Then, too, doctor, we negotiated a timetable for Cuban withdrawal. In 1978 that was impossible, and nor was it possible in 1982, when your Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg approved the plan. In other words, we improved on the resolution which your two leaders and I had approved.

South-West Africa and all of the Republic of South Africa—with the exception of the CP and certain terrorist organizations—see that as an achievement. Only you do not see it as an achievement. In the same way, you again showed your way of thinking over the weekend by throwing a civilized citizen of the Republic of China out of his home, to the shame of South Africa.

[Le Roux] Mr Jacobs?

[Jacobs] That incident has nothing to do with this debate, and you are misusing the debate to make petty political gains. You say to me I am not standing in front of a classroom. I say you are not standing in front of the NP caucus. But be that as it may, it is not true to say that Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg supported Resolution 435 at that stage. In 1978 they were not even in the cabinet yet. And about this Cuban withdrawal, that is perhaps the worst agreement you as minister ever concluded, because a week after the agreement is implemented, all South African soldiers will have to be out of South-West Africa. At that point, there may still be up to 25,000 Cubans in Angola.

I have studied the documents relating to the Brazzaville protocol, and the voters can judge for themselves from this "Monitor" broadcast publication of 5 December 1988, in which you very clearly said that you would rejoice if such a protocol could be applied to any place in South Africa. You named places like Naboomspruit and Cape Town and others. Surely you cannot deny it now, and even if you wished to do so, I say to you your denial has no basis.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha?

[Botha] You are to blame. You accuse me of speaking untruths when I say that Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg approved the resolution. Dr Jacobs, I appeal to you to withdraw your words now. Here is the concrete proof in my hands. Here is a book, my friend, titled "Fruit of National Government," which served in the 1977 elections, and all the main elements are clearly set out on page 34 of this book, Dr Jacobs.

[Dr Jacobs, interrupting] Can I...

[Botha, interrupting] Will you please just give me a chance? Control yourself, please. I know that is difficult for you.

[Le Roux, interrupting] Could we just give Mr Botha a chance?

[Botha] Thank you. It is categorically set out here, and I will give it to the press, and they can judge and the country can judge who was right. Yes, categorically, on page 34. And this book was distributed by Dr Treurnicht, endorsed by the late Mr Vorster. Used in elections, by Dr Hartzenberg, by Tom Langley, by Mr Frank le Roux. They stood on platforms and praised it. I know that. It says here, the territory will be wholly independent. Elections will be country-wide, on the basis of one man, one vote. The UN Secretary General is satisfied that the elections regulations are reasonable and fair. Racial discrimination is being abolished. In other words, a year, a full year, before Resolution 435 was accepted, the present CP leaders wholly approved it. But in 1982 I was in the cabinet, and Mr P.W. Botha, as prime minister, asked every minister if he agreed with the constitutional policies, and Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg agreed. Third, it is totally untrue that all South African troops had to withdraw. You are well aware of that. You see, according to the agreement, 1,500 troops may remain. In....

[Jacobs, interrupting] After 1 November?

[Botha] We are not talking about 1 November, you said 1 week. You just recently said 1 week after the implementation started.

[Jacobs, interrupting] That is according to the agreement.

[Botha] Well, good.

[Jacobs] Do you deny that?

[Botha] May I finish please?

[Jacobs] You may finish, but it is taking you a long time.

[Botha] But that is not for you to say. That's for Mr le Roux to say.

[Le Roux] You will now finish.

[Botha] The voters must judge the agreement. The important thing here is that no individual in South Africa does not believe that we have done well, that we drew up a timetable for Cuban withdrawal and the Cubans are in full agreement with the withdrawal of 50,000. Only you think that it's a joke. Only you think it's a joke for young men to die on the stupid, arrogant, perverse CP policy.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, can Mr Jacobs speak now?

[Jacobs] I reject—with respect, Mr Botha—your statement that we believe young boys must die needlessly. The CP has repeatedly said, in statements by its leader and other statements, that we are also in favor of peace. We are not a war-mongering party. But since 1968 you people have been at war in South-West Africa. You crossed the border and went to war. You pushed the war

right into Angola, and the CP supported you with integrity. Today, because we stand a good chance of becoming the government, you are turning around and accusing us of being a war-mongering party. I reject that, because it is not true.

I also want to ask you: What are you and your government going to do if Mr Sam Nujoma goes back to the bush, as he has said he will do if he fails to win the election? Are you then going to fight back, or are you going to stand with arms folded and allow him to return to the bush and do as he wishes?

[Botha] I wish you would keep to the point, doctor. We're only concerned with one thing here, and that is that we were successful. You deny this. We stopped a war because we acted firmly. When the wave came—the Soviet decision to withdraw from regional conflicts—we recognized that wave, and we rode it to the advantage and benefit of the Republic of South Africa. As a regional power, we used our ability in the correct manner and time. The sacrifices we made had a purpose.

So I repeat, we achieved success, we are playing our role of regional power to the full. I am thankful to Mr Tom Langley, who admitted as much in a debate here the other day....

[Jacobs, interrupting] That was not....

[Botha, interrupting] You apparently have a different view, but that is your custom. But as far as South-West Africa is concerned, you cannot deny the fact. The whole world believes that South Africa has done well. We achieved something that was thought impossible. For 6 or 7 years we stood alone and said Resolution 435 will not be implemented until there is agreement on a timetable for Cuban withdrawal. We are now busy getting rid of a force of 50,000 with no further bloodshed.

[Le Roux] Mr Jacobs, you have 1 minute to wind up your argument with no interruption.

[Jacobs] I just want to quickly refer to one point. It is not true that Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg supported Resolution 435 in the cabinet in 1978. They were not yet in the cabinet. And in 1982 Dr Treurnicht clearly said about your reference: one man, one vote for each population group in South-West Africa. But of course—with all due respect—we are accustomed to your half-truths and distortions.

The CP says you are selling out the whites of South-West Africa. That is why they are coming to South Africa in large numbers. You are selling out the territory to the international community. You may wish to reply to that, but I ask the viewers not to listen only to what you say, but also to what you hide.

Finally, let me say you have also changed the military and strategic position in the territory to the detriment of South Africa. You are giving the Cubans an opportunity to move into South-West Africa, and you are giving the ANC the opportunity to set up bases in an independent, SWAPO-ruled South-West Africa. We deeply resent that.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, your last contribution, hopefully with no interruption.

[Botha] Yes. I repeat that Dr Treurnicht, Dr Hartzenberg, Mr Frank le Roux, and Mr Tom Langley used this book in the election.

[Jacobs] That's a lie.

[Botha] Can't you keep quiet now and then?

[Jacobs] But it's a lie.

[Le Roux] Mr Jacobs, you are....

[Botha, interrupting] Can't you keep quiet and stop using up my time, Mr Jacobs?

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, time is running out.

[Botha] Yes, but look what he's up to. In all honesty, those gentlemen endorsed the plan, as I said. I have the proof, but let's leave that aside. What is important is the success we achieved. I am satisfied—and I am taking that to the voters—that we stopped a war. We were successful. We never owned South-West Africa. The whites who went to settle there knew it was not part of either the Union of South Africa or the Republic of South Africa.

All White parties were identified before Resolution 435 was accepted. I have the proof. These are the facts. You cannot keep to facts. You make stupid statements, as usual. You are accustomed to act in an insulting way. You must have thought those tactics would win. The facts are on my side; history is on the side of the NP, and you can laugh and behave as you like, doctor. If it were not so stupid, I would laugh with you.

But the fact is, we are concerned here with the survival of South Africa. We are concerned with the future of our people and our country. I am satisfied that, with God's grace, we have created the foundation of peace for South Africa and southern Africa. I am satisfied that what has taken place in South-West Africa is good for the whole subcontinent.

We never said we would let specific parties win or lose. We did not own the territory. You believe you own it. I say your policy would not only cause chaos and bankruptcy in South-West Africa, but the greatest possible conflict imaginable.

[Le Roux] Mr Botha, Mr Jacobs, thank you both very much for an interesting debate.

2,300 Flee Renamo Raid on Border Town
MB1808164889 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1600 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] More than 2,000 residents of the Mozambican border town of Ressano Garcia were held at various places of Komatipoort last night after they crossed the border.

The men, women, and children had fled an attack by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance], the third on the town this year. After the attack, which lasted more

than 2 hours, Renamo withdrew. Most of the 2,300 refugees gathered at the Lebombo border post where the electrified fence was switched off, and the people were allowed to cross to South Africa. Everyone was sent back today.

SADF [South African Defense Force] medics treated 35 people who had been injured, but only one had a bullet wound. It is not known what the toll was on the Mozambican side of the border.

Angola

Central Committee Notes U.S. 'Interference'

*MB2108202889 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[“Final communique” issued by the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee in Luanda on 21 August—read by announcer]

[Text] The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] Labor Party Central Committee held a special session on 21 August 1989 chaired by Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola.

The Central Committee assessed progress that has been made on the application of decisions made at the Gbadolite summit, paying particular attention to the negative effects of the (?gross) and continuing violations carried out by the group UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and its chief, thus (?thwarting) the hope and [words indistinct] for the inception of peace in our country.

Meanwhile, the Central Committee stated that Gbadolite has served to clarify that the MPLA-Labor Party and the Government of the People's Republic of Angola are the only ones really interested in and committed to bringing peace to the Angolan people, and even more committed (?to making) an inestimable contribution to the cause of peace in southwestern Africa, within the framework of the process which culminated with the signing of the New York accords.

It has become even clearer that the UNITA group and its chief talk of peace, but have continued to carry out acts of war, organized crime, and destabilization against the People's Republic of Angola.

The Central Committee reaffirmed its commitment to the decisions made at the Gbadolite summit, based on the peace plan of the Government of the People's Republic of Angola which has received the OAU's support.

The Central Committee also reaffirmed its appreciation of the mediating role played by Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko, president of the Republic of Zaire, and encourages him to continue the mission assigned to him by the African heads of state.

The Central Committee vigorously denounced interference in the domestic affairs of the People's Republic of Angola, particularly by the U.S. Government, and invited the latter to adopt a behavior compatible with the role it has played within the framework of negotiations which culminated with the signing of the New York accords, and in the context of international law.

The Central Committee instructed the government to carry out actions aimed at strict fulfillment of the recent OAU ordinary session's resolution on the People's Republic of Angola by all African states.

The Central Committee expressed its and the Angolan Government's resolve to make every political, diplomatic, economic, social, and military effort in order to continue to defend the people, and hard-won national sovereignty and integrity.

The Central Committee once again urged the compatriots integrated in the UNITA group to follow the path of reason and abandon the violence they commit on Savimbi's orders, thus adhering to the policy of clemency and national harmonization.

The Central Committee urged all the Angolan people from Cabinda to Cunene to remain firm and vigilant around the MPLA-Labor Party, the Government of the People's Republic of Angola, and Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The Central Committee exhorted in particular the glorious combatants of the armed forces, security organs, and internal order to continue in the forefront of the defense of the fatherland in order to achieve peace.

Finally, the Central Committee decided to make an in-depth analysis of measures to be submitted to its next ordinary session in order to increase the participation of citizens in the political, economic, and social process in the context of the strengthening of independence and national unity.

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Commentary Doubts UNITA's Peaceful Intent

*MB1908203589 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese
1900 GMT 19 Aug 89*

[ANGOP commentary: “Who Should Be Asked To Be Serious?”]

[Text] The Government of the People's Republic of Angola is seriously committed to the search for peace for the Angolan people, as demonstrated by the steps taken within the framework of quadripartite talks concluded in December 1988 and the continuing integration commission established in June this year.

Angolan authorities' goodwill and seriousness are clearly demonstrated in the negotiating processes in which they take place [words indistinct] signed by Angola and the United States in January 1984.

Angolan diplomatic activity which, on a number of occasions, contributed to [words indistinct] and essential principles for the solution of the conflict in southwest Africa within the framework of quadripartite talks, and, lastly, within the framework of the internal peace plan

which contains the foundations for [words indistinct] in this context, the agreement reached at the historic Gbadolite summit coincides with the Angolan Government peace plan. This agreement, ratified at the time by about 20 heads of state, provides for the integration of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements into Angolan society.

For a difficult and complex situation such as the integration of UNITA elements, it can be no surprise to the international community that certain issues considered to be very sensitive would not be included in the declaration issued after the summit. Hence, issues such as the voluntary and temporary departure of Jonas Savimbi were not mentioned in the Gbadolite declaration, which only contains what at that time was considered appropriate for public dissemination. However, issues of that nature were contained in the minutes of the meeting held by the heads of state behind closed doors.

As a matter of fact, the omission of some points from the Gbadolite declaration were aimed at confining sensitive issues to a sphere that would facilitate speedy and safe resolution, once an agreement in principle had been obtained from the UNITA leader.

The Angolan Government continues to defend the internal peace plan, which was drafted taking into account Savimbi's declaration made some time this year, according to which he would be ready to voluntarily and temporarily leave the political scene to go abroad, as well as to recognize the legitimacy of the Angolan State and its institutions. This being the case, the Angolan authorities did not hesitate to order the glorious People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] to implement the cease-fire from 24 June this year as was agreed in the Gbadolite declaration, as well as to end all other hostilities, including verbal hostilities through mass communications organs.

The seriousness and constructive attitude of the Angolan Government were not, however, reciprocated by honest behavior by the other side, which continued and even increased armed operations against civilian targets, causing a high number of victims among innocent people, and continued to propagate through all means at its disposal the most (?vociferous) insults against Angolan authorities that legitimately represent the martyred people of Angola, hindering the proceedings of the integration commission.

The Angolan people have never belittled the positive steps made in the peace process in Angola. It is for this reason that they remain calm and confident about the results of the Gbadolite actions sanctioned by the African heads of state who attended the meeting of 22 June this year.

Our FAPLA forces have restrained themselves from offensive actions but continue to be militarily vigilant and ready to give a proper response to actions against defenseless people and economic objectives.

The Angolan Government's readiness to successfully conclude the peace process in Angola is also apparent in the statement made by Angolan head of state Jose Eduardo dos Santos last Wednesday [16 August] to the People's Assembly session. On that occasion, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said that the People's Republic of Angola will continue the diplomatic work with African states with a view to holding a new summit of the eight to clarify the meaning of the Gbadolite agreement.

In the face of these facts, who should be asked to be serious?

The struggle continues! Victory is certain!

Mozambique

MNR Official Discusses Peace Negotiations

MB1808171989 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 18 Aug 89

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government in Mozambique and MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels are now considering each other's proposals for peace negotiations. They came out of last week's talks behind closed doors in Nairobi between Mozambican churchmen and MNR representatives. But while fighting and killing in Mozambique continues, the MNR, Renamo, has come out with 16 points in answer to the government's 12. But as a surprising omission, the MNR doesn't mention multiparty elections, which in the past has been a key demand. On the line to Washington, Josephine Hazely asked the MNR representative in America, Luis Serapiao, if they had abandoned the principle of multiparty elections.

[Begin recording] [Serapiao] Renamo did not reject and abandon its multiparty system in Mozambique because this is a principle of democracy. Therefore, unless we have multiparty system in Mozambique, there is a danger of having another dictatorship.

[Hazeley] One of the points raised in the 16 points proposals you presented at the secret Nairobi talks recently—you made no mention of multiparty elections. You only said that the people were sovereign and had an inalienable right to elect their leaders. Well, what do you mean by that, though?

[Serapiao] If the leaders are elected by the people, these elections will determine the kind of political system which in Mozambique we want.

[Hazeley] Now, exactly how much progress was made at the last talks in Nairobi?

[Serapiao] For the time being, these are not yet negotiations. We are having what I would call a grand work for future negotiations, because all what the 16 principles did in fact is to reply to the 12 principles which were proposed by Frelimo in the beginning, which I consider an insult to Renamo's organization.

[Hazeley] When do you think you will be able to sit face to face with the Frelimo government in Mozambique to reach the peace settlement?

[Serapiao] This is going to be a process of negotiation. You know, nobody can say exactly when. Now, Frelimo is going to get the 16 points. After getting the 16 points, it will have to reply and from there, the process will start.

[Hazeley] But professor, don't you think that Renamo itself could be working nearer to peace in Mozambique by stopping the killings of innocent people?

[Serapiao] Who has been killing innocent people in Mozambique? It is Frelimo, and attributing it to Renamo. Indeed, after it was said they were going to initiate this process, Frelimo troops and the Zimbabweans have been fighting and killing innocent people in the area of Gorongosa and also in the Province of Gaza. It has been abducting women and children and force them into communal villages. [end recording]

MNR Clarifies Peace, Elections Terms
MB1808183489 Blantyre Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] Mozambican rebels today clarified the terms of their plans to end a decade of civil war and denied they had dropped demands for multiparty elections. The Mozambican National Resistance, MNR, representative in Lisbon, Mr Manuel Frank, said the plan handed to church leaders, representing the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] government, called for a plural-party vote, contrary to some press reports. He said Renamo continues to demand its participation in general elections. Mr Manuel Frank said Renamo was awaiting an official response to its peace formula. The progress is being made but much [word indistinct] remains. He added that no dates or venues had yet been set for the next round of talks between the churchmen and rebels to prepare ground for direct dialogue between the warring sides.

Chissano Receives Egypt's Ghali 18 Aug
MB1808183189 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1730 GMT 18 Aug 89

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano received Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali in Maputo this afternoon. Butrus Ghali, who arrived in Mozambique on 16 August, delivered a message to the

Mozambican head of state from Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, who is also the current chairman of the Organization of African Unity.

During the audience he granted Butrus Ghali, President Joaquim Chissano recalled that Mozambique and Egypt have been exchanging views and visits for a long time. He also recalled that it was the second time in less than 18 months that the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs was visiting Maputo. President Chissano said the minister was in our country in March 1988 and at that time the talks centered on bilateral relations between Maputo and Cairo.

The principal objective in the minister's second visit to Mozambique is to discuss multilateral relations. When he arrived in Maputo, Butrus Ghali told newsmen that he would discuss with the Mozambican authorities bilateral relations, which he described as excellent, as well as other issues connected with the special session of the OAU Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa to be held in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe, next week. He also said on the occasion that the two sides would discuss the preparations of the forthcoming summit of the Non-aligned Movement due in Belgrade, Yugoslavia in September this year. He also said that if requested, Egypt will not hesitate to support Mozambique in its efforts to end the terrorist war and restore peace.

It will be recalled that official talks between the two countries were held yesterday.

This afternoon's audience granted to the Egyptian minister was attended by Foreign Minister Dr Pascoal Mocumbi and the Egyptian ambassador in Maputo.

Ghali Ends Visit, Departs
MB1908113289 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 19 Aug 89

[Text] In Maputo yesterday, President Joaquim Chissano met with the Egyptian foreign minister [title as heard], Butrus Ghali.

Mr Ghali handed President Chissano a letter with a message from his Egyptian counterpart, Husni Mubarak, who is also the current chairman of the OAU.

President Chissano said that he had recently told the Egyptian ambassador in Maputo how his country could be of help to Mozambique. He told Mr Ghali that he will be in constant contact with Egypt and that such a contact will have nothing to do with the fact that Egypt is the chairman of the OAU.

Mr Ghali has already left Maputo at the end of his visit.

Zambia

ANC Official Reaffirms Group To Remain in Lusaka
*MB2108190089 London BBC World Service in English
1615 GMT 21 Aug 89*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Press reports have appeared this weekend saying that the African National Congress [ANC] has been told to leave Zambia, where it has its headquarters. Earlier this year, the ANC had to dismantle its bases in Angola, following the agreement between Luanda and Pretoria. In Harare, Julian Borger asked ANC spokesman Pallo Jordan how he reacted to the reports that they have been kicked out of Zambia:

[Begin recording] [Jordan] I don't know who gave any journalist the idea that such a thing was happening. The journalist, (?we are) surprised that he is, you know, he is from Britain, who had the opportunity to call the ANC to check the story up, and he didn't do so, but rushed to print. There is no expulsion of the ANC from Zambia. The Zambian Government has never said anything about this to us, and we know nothing about it.

[Borger] But it does seem to be movements of ANC cadres, ANC members from Zambia to Tanzania. So, doesn't it suggest that there is going to be a shift of emphasis as far the ANC is concerned toward Tanzania?

[Jordan] The shift of our people from various areas to settlement in Tanzania has been taking place over a number of years. It began as far back as 1984-85 and we have, as you know, facilities which have been given by the Tanzanian Government in an area known as (Dacao) which we are developing, you know, as a settlement for our people. People have been moving there on a (constant) basis since about 1984-85, as I said.

[Borger] How many people are going to move (?there)? How many are you going to leave in Zambia?

[Jordan] Well, Zambia has always been a transit area and, you know, a sort of temporary headquarters of the ANC, but it is not an area in which we settle people [words indistinct] intended to have large numbers of people. Our people pass through Zambia going in various directions. But, of course, because the temporary headquarters of the ANC [words indistinct] the headquarters which means that there is quite a sizeable population there.

[Borger] When you say temporary headquarters that means headquarters until you finally set up in South Africa. Is that the idea?

[Jordan] Well, of course.

[Borger] But I mean as far as the Frontline States are concerned you are going to keep your headquarters in Lusaka. Is that right?

[Jordan] Absolutely.

[Borger] Why, if your headquarters are in Zambia, in Lusaka, why don't you set up these facilities in Lusaka? Is it because Lusaka is such a hard place to live?

[Jordan] No, no, no. It has nothing to do with that. The point is that you don't want to concentrate your people in one area. One [words indistinct] because it poses a security risk not only for ourselves but also for the host country. So, you want to disperse your people. Now if you have a huge South African community in Lusaka, that will pose a security risk both for our people and for the Zambian host community. So, we don't want them there. We have some people in one country, others in another country. I was in another country [words indistinct] to disperse them. Those are the considerations.
[end recording]

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